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Edward Pelham-Clinton

COLONEL LORD EDWARD PELHAM-CLINTON, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Born 1836, Died 1907.

**MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD TO QUEEN VICTORIA, 1894-1901.
GROOM-IN-WAITING TO H.M. THE KING, 1901-1907.**

REVISED AND EDITED

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM GILBY VERNI,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE,

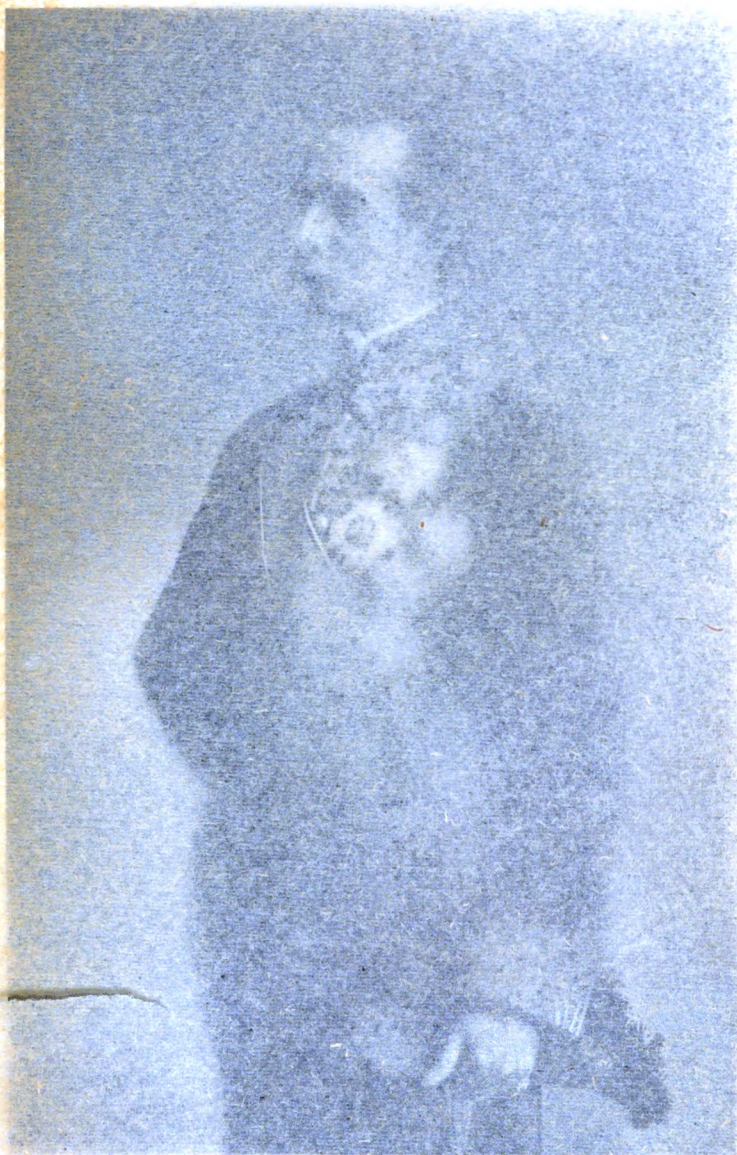
ASSISTED BY
LIEUTENANT MAURICE WHITE,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE.

LONDON:

JOHN DADEL, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD
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1918.



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THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1907.

(EIGHTEENTH YEAR.)

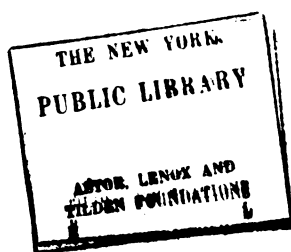


COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE,

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OXFORD HOUSE,
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1908.



THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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* From photographs by Lieut. and Qr.Mr. W. H. Davies, 3rd. Battalion.

† Presented to the CHRONICLE by Lieut. Boyd Alexander.

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Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1908.

Compiled by Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

- 1 **W**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before **NEW ORLEANS**. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 2 **Th**—1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at **SHUBKUDDER** (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 3 **F**—1809.—1st Bn. at Action of **CACABELOS** (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
- 4 **S**—1809.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megara* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at **Futtehgurh** (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
- 5 **S**—1809.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
- 6 **M**—1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling **Great Attack on Ladysmith**; Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Bidulph, Stephens, Lieuts. Maclachlan, C. E. Harrison and 37 Riflemen wounded.
- 7 **Tu**—1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near **ALLAHABAD**.
- 8 **W**—1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of **CIUDAD RODRIGO**); 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at **Attack on Lines of New Orleans**; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **Th**—1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of **CIUDAD RODRIGO**.
- 10 **F**—1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of **CORUNNA**. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
- 11 **S**—1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
- 12 **S**—1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
- 13 **M**—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside **ANTWERP**. French driven into Antwerp.
- 14 **Tu**—1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.
- 15 **W**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **RAMGUNGA** (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

- 16 Th**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—**Battle of Corunna**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1901.—1st Bn. affair at Boschman's Krantz; 12 R. wdd.
- 17 F**—1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Soudan.
- 18 S**—1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 19 S**—1812.—**Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo**; 1st and 2nd Bns. present; Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.
- 20 M**—1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
- 21 Tu**—1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.
- 22 W**—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.
- 23 Th**—1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.
- 24 F**—1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
- 25 S**—1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of Spion Kop.
- 26 S**—1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpure.
- 27 M**—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
- 28 Tu**—1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 W**—1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
- 30 Th**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramunga.
- 31 F**—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 S** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Donk, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
- 2 S** —1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of **MERXEM**; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on Jan. 6th.
- 3 M** —1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
- 4 Tu**—1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied. 1903.—4th Bn. returned from S. Africa.
- 5 W** —1874.—2nd Bn. at **COOMASSIE**. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Vaal Krantz**; 9 Riflemen killed, Capts. Talbot, Tharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cuninghame and 69 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 Th**—1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from **Vaal Krantz**.
- 7 F** —1814.—French sortie from **ANTWERP** repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 8 S** —1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
- 9 S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 M** —1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of **FORT BOYER**, Mobile Expedition.
- 11 Tu** —1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 W** —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain. 1900.—Action at Dekiel's Drift; Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.
- 13 Th**—1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
- 14 F** —1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.

FEBRUARY.

- 15 S —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.
- 16 S —1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the "Rifle Brigade."
- 17 M —1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
- 18 Tu—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras. 1900.—1st Bn. at Action of Monte Cristo; 4 Riflemen killed, Cpts. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, and 23 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 W —1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
- 20 Th—1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
- 21 F —1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
- 22 S —1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of Siege of Ladysmith. Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.
- 23 S —1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.), 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 M —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLE NAVE. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone, Lieut. Digby and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 25 Tu—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
- 26 W —1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
- 27 Th—1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUERCO. 1814.—Battle of Orthez; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at Action of Pieter's Hill; 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adj. Long, and 2nd Lieut. Buxton and 54 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 F —1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—Relief of Ladysmith. During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 38 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 153 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 S —

MARCH.

- 1 **§** —1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 **M** —1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 **Tu** —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through Ladysmith and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.
- 4 **W** —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 5 **Th** —1811.—Battle of Barrosa; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **F** —1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 **S** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 **§** —1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 **M** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 **Tu** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 **W** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **Th** —1811.—Combat of the Redinha; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 **F** —1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900.—Bloemfontein occupied.
- 14 **S** —1811.—Action near Casal Nova; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 **§** —1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ARONCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
- 16 **M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

- 17 **Tu**—1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
- 18 **W**—1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
- 19 **Th**—1810.—Combat at Barba del Puerco; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
- 20 **F**—1814.—Action of Tarbes, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 **S**—1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
- 22 **S**—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
- 23 **M**—1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
- 24 **Tu**—1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
- 25 **W**—1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 26 **Th**—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
- 27 **F**—1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few Riflemen wounded.
- 28 **S**—1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
- 29 **S**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
- 30 **M**—1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kaffir War).
- 31 **Tu**—1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

- 1 **W** —1800.—**First Parade** of the "**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**" at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the **second** time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
- 2 **Th**—1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen**. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board **Lord Nelson's Fleet**. Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **F** —1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.
- 4 **S** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition, returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., **Popa Expedition**, returned (**BURMA**).
- 5 **S** —1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross (now General Sir John Ross) in command.
- 6 **M** —1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn., took part in attack.
- 7 **Tu**—1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (**BURMA**).
- 8 **W** —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.
- 9 **Th**—1855.—Second bombardment of **SEBASTOPOL** commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.
- 10 **F** —1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **S** —1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
- 12 **S** —1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at **AKOUMA**, Indian Mutiny.
- 13 **M** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BAREE**, Indian Mutiny.
- 14 **Tu**—1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
- 15 **W** —1879.—4th Bn. at **Safed Sung**.

APRIL.

- 16 **Th**—1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
- 17 **F** —**Good Friday**. 1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
- 18 **S** —1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
- 19 **S** —**Easter Sunday**. 1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
- 20 **M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
- 21 **Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
- 22 **W** —1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-pits, Sebastopol**. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 **Th**—1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
- 1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
- 25 **S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
- 26 **S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
- 27 **M** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 28 **Tu**—1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
- 29 **W** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KBANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 **Th**—1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

- 1 **F** —1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
- 2 **S** —1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **S** —1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 4 **M** —1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
- 5 **Tu**—1811.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **W**—1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts. 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
- 7 **Th**—1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
- 8 **F** —1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
- 9 **S** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 **S** —1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
- 11 **M** —1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.
- 12 **Tu**—1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 13 **W** —1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.
- 14 **Th**—1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 **F** —1800.—The "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

- 16 S —1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."
- 17 S —1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 M —1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
- 19 Tu —1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
- 20 W —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 21 Th —1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.
- 22 F —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
- 23 S —1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
- 24 S —1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
- 25 M —1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
- 26 Tu —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
- 27 W —1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 Th —1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 F —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
- 30 S —1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
- 31 S —1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

- 1 **M** —1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 **Tu**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition, returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.
- 3 **W** —1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 **Th**—1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 **F** —1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 **S** —1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"! 1900.—**Pretoria** occupied.
- 7 **S** —**Ubit Sunday**. 1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 **M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 **Tu**—1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 **W** —1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 **Th**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 **F** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
- 13 **S** —1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 **M** —1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 **Tu** —1815.—**Action of Quatre Bras**; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

- 17 W**—1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 Th**—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—**BATTLE OF WATERLOO**—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—**Attack on the Redan**; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 F**—1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn., found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 S**—1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 S**—1813.—**Battle of Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
- 22 M**—1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.
- 23 Tu**—1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ABANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 W**—1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
- 25 Th**—1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 F**—1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 S**—1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 S**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 29 M**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 Tu**—1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

- 1 **W** —1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 **Th** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 **F** —1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 **S** —1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 **Σ** —1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **M** —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 **Tu** —1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. The *first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The *first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 **W** —1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 **Th** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 **F** —1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 **S** —1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).
- 12 **Σ** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 **M** —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 **Tu** —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 W**—1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of **SANTA BARBARA**.
- 16 Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 F**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of **Peninsular War**.
- 18 S**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 S**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **GUARENA**.
- 20 M**—1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (**WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**).
- 21 Tu**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 W**—1812.—**Battle of Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 Th**—1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the **TORMES River**.
- 24 F**—1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the **WATER-KLOOF**.
- 25 S**—1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
- 26 S**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 M**—1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval Moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 Tu**—1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 W**—1809.—The **Light Division** reached Talavera early in the morning after having marched **62 miles in 26 hours**. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 Th**—1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 F**—1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near **FLUSHING**; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 S** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JINCI, Spain.
- 2 S** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.), Mounted Infantry, at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa; 1 Rifleman wounded.
- 4 Tu** —1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 W** —1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
- 6 Th** —1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 F** —1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 S** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 M** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1902.—Coronation Day.
- 11 Tu** —1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 W** —1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 Th** —1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 F** —1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 S** —1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—**Capitulation of WALCHEREN**.
- 16 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.
- 17 M** —1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 18 Tu—1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 W—1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 Th—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSRENGUNGE
- 21 F—1808.—Battle of Vimiera; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 S—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 S—1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 M—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 Tu—**Regimental Birthday.** 1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—The Rifle Corps formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 W—1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 Th—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at Attack on Bergendal. Capt. W. Steward, Lysley, E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capt. Alexander, H. Maitland, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the V.C.
- 28 F—1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 S—1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KROGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of Boem Platz. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 S—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 M—1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—Storming of San Sebastian; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the Bridge of Vera by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 **Tu**—1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 **W**—1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **Th**—1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).
- 4 **F**—1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 **S**—1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 **S**—1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 **M**—1807.—Surrender of Copenhagen. 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 **Tu**—1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol**; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **W**—1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 **Th**—1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **F**—1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 **S**—1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 **S**—1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDULA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 **M**—1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 **Tu**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF.

SEPTEMBER.

- 16 W**—1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 Th**—1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near Dejager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.
- 18 F**—1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 S**—1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 S**—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—Battle of the Alma; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 M**—1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 Tu**—1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 W**—1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 F**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 S**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
- 27 S**—1810.—Battle of Busaco; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 M**—1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 Tu**—**Michaelmas Day.** 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 W**—1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

- 1 **Th**—1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 **F** —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for S. Africa.
- 3 **S** —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 **§** —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 **M** —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 **Tu**—1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 **W** —1813.—Forcing the Pass of Vera; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 **Th**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **F** —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at Vlaktefontein. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUEB. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 **§** —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 **M** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the V.C. by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 **Tu**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 **W** —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 **Th**—1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 F** —1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MGOBANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 S** —1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 S** —1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 M** —1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 Tu** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKBETA (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Action of Talana Hill. Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, D.S.O., killed.
- 21 W** —1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded, 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOATH KHAS.
- 22 Th** —1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 F** —1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at KHURGURH, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 S** —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 S** —1854.—Battle of Balaclava; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 M** —1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in CAREENAGE RAVINE.
- 27 Tu** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 Th** —1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from S. Africa.
- 30 F** —1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at Lombard's Kop, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 31 S** —1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 **§** —1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at Ladysmith. Commencement of Siege.
- 2 **M** —1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 **Tu**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 **W**—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 **Th**—1854.—Battle of Inkerman; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **F** —1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of Ladysmith.
- 7 **S** —1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 **§** —1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 **M** —1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, Ladysmith, 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **Tu**—1813.—Battle of the Nivelle; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **W**—1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 **Th**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 **F** —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 **S** —1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 **§** —1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

- 16 **M** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
- 17 **Tu**—1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 **W** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 **Th**—1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
- 20 **F** —1854.—Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the **U.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 **S** —1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.
- 22 **S** —1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 **M** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 **Tu**—1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 **W** —1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja, close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.
- 26 **Th**—1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
- 27 **F** —1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent, 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpoore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 **S** —1857.—Action at Cawnpore; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 **S** —1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
- 30 **M** —1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

- 1 **Tu**—1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
- 2 **W**—1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **Th**—1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
- 4 **F**—1877.—4th Bn.: affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
- 5 **S**—1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **S**—1857.—Final Battle of Cawnpore; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.
- 7 **M**—1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 **Tu**—1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
- 9 **W**—1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
- 10 **Th**—1813.—Battle of the Nive; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **F**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. Night Sortie from Ladysmith. Boer 4.7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 32 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers) taken prisoners.
- 12 **S**—1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
- 13 **S**—1813.—Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 14 **M**—1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (BURMA).
- 15 **Tu**—1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at Battle of Colenso, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the V.C.
- 16 **W**—1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

- 17 Th**—1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.
- 18 F**—1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
- 19 S**—1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
- 20 S**—1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at Defence of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at Action of the Berea, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.
- 21 M**—1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
- 22 Tu**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at New Orleans; 23 Riflemen killed 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
- 23 W**—1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
- 24 Th**—1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition.
- 25 F**—**Christmas Day.** 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the "Ninety-Fifth." 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTABAH.
- 26 S**—*Bank Holiday.* 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near Greylingstad; 11 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.
- 27 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 M**—1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 Tu**—1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.
- 30 W**—1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI Pass, Jowaki; forced it next day.
- 31 Th**—1810.—Assault on Tarifa by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS

OF

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The KING.

Abercromby, <i>Hon. J.</i> , 62, Palmerston Place, Edinboro', N.B.	War Services, &c.
à Court-Repington, Lt.-Col. C., <i>C.M.G.</i> , Naval and Military Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878 (medal and clasp). <i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal and 2 clasps, Egyptian medal). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps and <i>C.M.G.</i>).
Adair, Capt. <i>Sir F. E. S.</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , Naval and Military Club	
[5] Alexander, Boyd, Esq., Wilsley, Cranbrook, Kent	
Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cranbrook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal & clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service Club	
Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Annesley, Capt., A.S.E., 5, Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
[10] Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Balfour, Major Francis Walter, Fernie Castle, Collessie, Fife, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Baker-Carr, Capt. C. D'A. B. S.	<i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps) wounded.

Baker-Carr, Major R. G. T., *M.V.O.*, Army and Navy Club

Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Ashcombe Harrogate.

[15] Bentinck, Major W. G., *D.S.O.*, Magistrate, Wakkerstroom, Transvaal

Bingham, Capt. *Lord*, Naval and Military Club

Blackett, Maj.-Gen. *Sir E., Bart., C.B.*, Matfen Hall, Corbridge, Northumberland

Blackett, Major C. F., 12, Avenue des Eperons d'Or, Brussels.

Blane, Lt.-Gen. *Sir Seymour, Bart., C.B.*, White's, St. James's Street, S.W.

[20] Blois, E. W., Esq.

Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., *M.V.O.*, Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

Bosanquet, N. E. T., Esq., Claysmore, Enfield, Middlesex.

Bootle-Wilbraham, *Hon. V. R.*, Fairfield Estate, Peermad, *via* Periacolam, Travancore, S. India

Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

[25] Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club

Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., *C.B.*, Hon. Physician to the King, United Service Club

Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, 20, Old Burlington Street, W.

Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 55, Drayton Gardens, S.W.

War Services, &c.

Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp and Bronze Star).

South Africa, 1899-1902; wounded (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).

Bechuanaland, 1884-85.

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June; severely wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Crimea, Inkerman, Sebastopol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and clasp).

Burma, 1889 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 (medal). *Zhob Valley*, 1884. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891 (medal and clasp and *C.B.*).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal). †

War Services, &c.

Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James' Street, S.W.	
[30] Buller, N. M., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club, W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club	
Burrell, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby, 60, Pont Street, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Burn, Major H. Pelham, The Hall, Fairlight, nr. Hastings	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
[35] Cairns, Capt. <i>Earl</i> , Combe, Bradford Abbas, Sherborne	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Military Club	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).
Cary, Col. L. F. B., Tor Abbey, Torquay	<i>Crimea</i> (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Caulfeild, George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
[40] Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., <i>C.B.</i> , Edstaston, Wem, Salop	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-1879 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps. <i>C.B.</i>).
Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , Creg Clare, Ardrahan, Co. Galway	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Clerk, Gen. <i>Sir</i> Godfrey, <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , 127, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and 2 clasps). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Clerk, Col. J., <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Carlton Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
[45] Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).
Close, T., Esq.	

	War Services, &c.
Cockburn, Colonel George, <i>D.S.O.</i> , Clifton House, Winchester	<i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian medal</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-00 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
Coke, Hon. E., Holkham, Norfolk	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Coke, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Wenman, 8, St. James's Place, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
[50] Cole, <i>Hon.</i> Arthur, Keswick Lodge, Norwich	
Colville, Col. A. E. W., <i>C.B.</i> , The Manor House, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcester	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-79 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps). (King's medal and 2 clasps, <i>C.B.</i>).
Constable-Maxwell-Scott, <i>Hon.</i> J., Calar, Wimbledon.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Conyngham, Lord C. A., Army and Navy Club	
Cope, Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony, <i>Bart.</i> , Bramshill Park, Winchfield	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal & clasp).
[55] Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	
Cowans, Col. J. S., <i>M.V.O.</i> , Naval and Military Club, W.	
Cowell, Capt. A. J. V., Clifton Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire	
Crake, Lt.-Col. E. B., The Highlands, St. Leonard's-on-Sea	
Cranbrook, <i>Earl of</i> , 2, Cadogan Sq., S.W.	
[60] Creed, Capt. P. R., 6 Park Row, Knightsbridge, S.W.	
Crichton, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> J. A., Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Ireland	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Crompton, Lt.-Col. R. E., <i>C.B.</i> , Thriplands, Kensington Court, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, <i>C.B.</i>).
Cuffe, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> O. F. S., St. James's Club, Piccadilly	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Curzon, Col. G. A., Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , Camel Corps, 1857-8, medal and 2 clasps).
[65] Cutlar-Fergusson, A., Craigdarroch, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire	

War Services, &c.

- Darell, Capt. H. F., 5, St. George's Place, S.W.
- Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club
- Davenport, Capt. S., West Cliff, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.
- Davy, Capt. D. B.
- [70] Dawson, Major E. A. F., Launde Abbey, Leicester
- Deedes, Major-General W. H., *D.S.O.*, 10, St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
- De L'Isle and Dudley, Major *Lord*, Penshurst Place, Kent
- De Mauley, *Lord*, Brooks' Club, S.W.
- Dillon, Gen. *Sir* Martin, *G.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, United Service Club
- [75] Dillon, *Viscount*, Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire
- Dixon, Capt. W., 28, Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.
- Dorrien-Smith, Capt. A. A., *D.S.O.*, Trescow Abbey, Isles of Scilly
- Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.
- Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, Charnwood Lodge, West Cliff Road, Bourne-mouth.
- [80] Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Maltman's Green, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
- Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Syon House, East Budleigh, Devon
- Duff, J. C., Esq., Lt. and Qr.-Mr., R.M. College, Camberley
- Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christchurch Road, Winchester
- Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Sudan Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1901, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- South Africa*, 1900-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
- Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *Burma*, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and *D.S.O.*).
- Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- Punjab*, 1848-49 (medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1851 (medal and clasp). *Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Abyssinia* (medal and *C.B.*, *A.D.C.* to Queen).
- Indian Mutiny*, wounded (medal and clasp). *Red River*, (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps. Reward for Distinguished Service).
- South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).
- South Africa*, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Dunalley, <i>Lord</i> , Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
[85] Dunlop, James, Esq., 88, Charles Street, Toronto, Canada	
Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor, Wantage	
Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford	
Eardley-Wilmot, <i>Sir John, Bart.</i> , 83, Cromwell Road, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Bristol	<i>Burma</i> , 1887-88 (medal and clasp).
[90] Edwardes, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> C. E., 39, Lancaster Gate, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Egerton, Col. Sir Alfred, <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , Chilton House, Thame	
Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Ellis, Capt. G. M. A., White's, St. James's Street	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps). Wounded.
Enniskillen, <i>Earl of</i> , Florencecourt, Enniskillen	
[95] Euston, <i>Earl of</i> , 17, Carlton House Terrace	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
Ferguson, Major A. G., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, Bellwood, Perth, N.B.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Fergusson, Col. John Adam, St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham	
FitzHerbert, Major W. H. Somersal Herbert, Derby	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
FitzGeorge, Col. <i>Sir</i> A. C. F., <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
[100] FitzGerald, <i>Sir</i> Maurice, <i>Bart.</i> , <i>Knight of Kerry</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Valencia Island, Ireland, and 75, South Audley Street, W.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club	
Fortescue, Capt. Edmund, 3, St. Mark's Crescent, St. Heliers, Jersey	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Frere, Major <i>Sir</i> Bartle C. A., <i>Bart.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> , 22, Bryanston Square, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i>).

War Services, &c.

Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

[105] Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich

Fyers, Capt. H. A., *M.V.O.*, Government House, Melbourne

Gillespie, Capt. R. W.

Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Northleigh, Wimborne, Dorset

Glyn, Capt. *Hon.* Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

[110] Graham, Capt. R. G. Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire

Graham, *Sir* R. H., *Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire

Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club

Guest, Montague John, Esq., A8, Albany, London, W.

Hamilton, *Rt. Hon.* Lord George, Carlton Club

[115] Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club

Hardinge, Capt. *Viscount*, South Park, Penshurst, Kent

Harington, Lt.-Col., A.

Harington-Stuart, Col. R. S., Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.

Harrison, Capt. A. P. B., Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter

[120] Harvey, Lt.-Col. H., Uxbridge Road, Slough

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Sikkim Expedition*, 1861. *South Africa*, 1879.

Ashantee 1896 (star).

N. W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (wounded) (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). (King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).

Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal).

War Services, &c.

Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Chineham, Basingstoke	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp).
Henshaw, C. F., Esq., Army and Navy Club	
Hervey-Bathurst, Lt.-Col. L., Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead, Herts	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Hesketh, <i>Sir</i> Thomas, <i>Bart.</i> , Easton Neston, Towcester	
[125] Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flint-ham Hall, Newark	
Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House, Chichester	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp).
Home, Lt.-Colonel <i>Hon.</i> C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswells	
Hone, Capt. H., 95, Gleneagle Road, Streatham, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
[130] Hood, <i>Hon.</i> A., Xela, Woking	
Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.	
Hopwood, Major A. R., The Priory, Prior Park, Bath	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., 66, Esplanade Scarborough	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
[135] Howard, Major-General <i>Sir</i> F. H., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp). <i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1891 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, <i>K.C.B.</i>).
Hubbard, Gerald N., Esq., Selwyn Lodge, Westgate-on-Sea	
Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Hunter, Capt. <i>Sir</i> Charles, <i>Bart.</i> , Mortimer Hill, Berks	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	

War Services, &c.

[140] Inchiquin, *Lord*, Dromoland Castle,
Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare

Inge, Capt. A. G., The Bungalow, 14,
Beverstone Road, Thornton Heath

Irby, Capt. F. A., Army and Navy Club

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Jenkins, Col. A. E., Naval and Military Club.
W.

South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Jenner, Lt.-Col. A. V., *D.S.O.*, Naval and
Military Club, W.

Burma, 1886-87 (medal and clasp *D.S.O.*). *North Mashowland*, 1886 (medal). *South Africa*, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

[145] Johnson, William, Esq., Rockenham,
Passage West, Co. Cork

Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. R., Commanding
Middelburg Sub-District, South Africa

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Kerr-Pearse, Capt. B. A. T., 7, Sloane Street,
S.W.

Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 19, South Audley
Street, W.

Kington-Blair-Oliphant, Capt. P. L., 11,
Walpole Street, Sloane Square, W.

[150] Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., *C.B.*,
Army and Navy Club

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, with 60th F.). *Chitral*, 1895 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).

Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye,
Kent

Boer War, 1847. Boom
Plaatz.

Lamb, Col. C., *M.V.O.*, Beauport, Battle

South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Lane, Major-General Sir R. B., *K.C.V.O.*,
C.B., 14, Curzon Street, London, W.

Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, 4th Class Osmanieh).

Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., *M.V.O.*, Travellers'
Club, S.W.

Indian Mutiny, with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

[155] Lascelles, E., Esq., Inniscrone, Datchet
Lawless, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Bryans-
town, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

Lee-Dillon, *Hon.* H. L. S., Ditchley, Enstone

- Legge, *Hon. C. G.*, 36, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Leslie, Col. G. F., Army and Navy Club,
Pall Mall, S.W.
- [160] Limerick, *Earl of*, Newbridge Lodge,
Celbridge
- Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House,
Dublin
- Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Carlton Club,
Pall Mall, S.W.
- Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37, Eccles-
ton Square, S.W.
- Lowndes, Major A. H. W., Merk's Hill,
Dunmow
- [165] Lucan, *Earl of, K.P.*, Laleham House,
Staines
- Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Dunster Castle,
Dunster, Somerset
- Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East
Quantoxhead, Somerset
- Lyttelton, Lieut.-General *Hon. Sir N. G.*,
K.C.B., Army and Navy Club
- Maberly, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuckfield.
- [170] Mackenzie, Capt. *Sir K. J., Bart.*,
Conan House, Gairloch, Ross-shire
- Macleane, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ardgor,
24, Hayne Road, Beckenham
- War Services, &c.
- N. W. Frontier*, 1868-4 (medal and clasp).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Sudan Expedition*, 1898 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian* (medal). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balacava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
- Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
- Burma*, 1886-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). 1897-98 Tirah (clasp). *South Africa*, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- Crimea*, Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).
- Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Ottomanieh and Bronze Star). *Sudan Expedition*, 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *K.C.B.*).
- Ashantee* (medal). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal).
- Burma*, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal).

- War Services, &c.**
- Macmillan-Scott, Capt. A. F., Langlee, Jedburgh, N.B. *South Africa, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).*
- McGrigor, Capt. Sir J. R. D., Bart., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
- Manningham-Buller, Capt. M. E., New Club, Grafton Street, W. *South Africa, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).*
- [175] Mansel, Col. J. D., Smedmore, Corfe Castle *Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).*
- Markham, Capt. A. J., Morland, Penrith *South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).*
- Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith
- Marsham, Hon. H., Junior Carlton Club
- Metcalfe, Major-Gen. C. T. E., C.B., Naval and Military Club, W. *Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp). N.W. Frontier, 1897-8 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1898-1902 (severely wounded), (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, C.B., King's medal and 2 clasps).*
- [180] Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York *Ashantee (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.*
- Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck) Dissington Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne *Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).*
- Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone *Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). Waziri Expedition, 1881.*
- Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., M.V.O., Penwortham, Preston, Lancs. *Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).*
- Morgan, Capt. Hon. F. C., Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth *Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).*
- [185] Morris, Major Hon. G. H., Army and Navy Club *N.W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).*
- Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W. *N.W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).*
- Muncaster, Lord, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravensglass, Cumberland *Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).*
- Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. R. L., K.C.B., Gable End, Allesby, near Coventry *Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp, C.B.).*

Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., The Manor House, St. Hilary, Glamorgan

[190] Noel, Lieut.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Exton Park, Oakham

Norcott, Colonel C. H. B., *C.M.G.*, Wing House, Oakham

Northbrook, Earl of, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, W.

Osborne, H. C. B., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club, W.

Parker, *Hon.* Cecil T., The Paddocks, Eccleston, Cheshire

[195] Parker, Major W. F., Delamore, Ivy Bridge, Devon

Patton-Bethune, Major D. E. B.

Payne-Gallwey, *Sir* Ralph, *Bart.*, Thirkleby Park, Thirsk

Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington

Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club

[200] Pemberton, Colonel A. R., Army and Navy Club

Pennington, *Hon.* Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester

Pigott, Capt. W. G., Blackmore House, nr. Brentwood

Pinney, Capt. C. F., Nulhalêt, Peasenhall, Suffolk

Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall

[205] Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen., *Sir* J. B. C., *K.C.B.*, Hon.-Surgeon to the King, Constitutional Club, W.C.

Ribblesdale, *Lord*, Guisburne Park, Clitheroe, Yorkshire

War Services, &c.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (clasp).

Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp). *Burma* (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.M.G.*).

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (wounded) (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-79 (medal).

War Services, &c.

Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Ripley, E. G., Esq., Bedstone Court, Bucknell, Salop	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., <i>C.B.</i> , Beverley House, Ealing Rise, Ealing	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Zulu War</i> (medal and clasp).
[210] Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Russell, A. G., Esq., Wood Eaton, Oxford	
Russell, Major Leonard G., Norman Mede, Winchester	
Ruthven, <i>Lord</i> , Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Rycroft, <i>Sir</i> R. N., <i>Bart.</i> , Dummer House, Basingstoke	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
[215] Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Savile, Capt. J. H. D., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall	
St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen Camel, Bath	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
[220] Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal and clasp). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Canada</i> 1866 (medal and clasp).
Seymour, Major-General Frederick H. A., Villa Marie, San Remo	
Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath	<i>Ashantee</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp).
Sherston, Lt.-Col. W. Maxwell, <i>D.S.O.</i> , Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>Burma</i> 1886-7 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).

War Services, &c.

Simeon, *Sir John Barrington, Bart.*, Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight

[225] Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club

Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, Northampton

Somerset, Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E., 8, Stratford Place, W.

Spence-Jones, Capt. C. J. H., Pantgläs, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire

Staveley, Capt. C. R., Pamflete, Ivy Bridge, Devonshire

[230] Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

Stephenson, H. R., Esq., 28, South Audley Street, W.

Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Balinluig, Perthshire, N.B.

Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., *C.B.*, 23, Palmeira Mansions, Hove, Brighton

Stone, Capt. F., 24, Acton Lane, Harlesden, N.W.

[235] Strachey, Lt.-Col. R. J., Provisional Battalion, Dover

Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Swaine, W. H. P., Esq., Compton, Camberley

Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 34, Carmalt Gardens, Putney, S.W.

Talbot, N. S., Esq., Bishop's House, Kensington, S.E.

[240] Tankerville, *Earl of*, Chillingham, Northumberland

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Rellan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

South Africa, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's Medal and 3 clasps).

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp).

Ashantee 1873 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Burma, 1889 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medal, *C.B.*). *Nile Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

	War Services, &c.
Teed, Capt. E.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Tharp, Capt. G. P., Chippenham Park, Newmarket	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902. wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Thornton, Major F. S., Old Manor House, Whitton, Middlesex	<i>Bechuanaland</i> , 1884-5.
Thornton, Capt. L. H., Beacon Hurst, Lichfield	<i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps)
[245] Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Torphichen, Lord, Calder House, Mid- Calder, N.B.	
Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
Tryon, R., Esq., Army and Navy Club, S.W.	
Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col. J. L., Boreham House, Chelmsford	
[250] Turnor, Major R. C., Travellers' Club	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Berthorpe, Compton, Guildford	
Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., Ennis, Co. Clare, Ireland	
Verner, Col. Willoughby, Hartford Bridge, Winchfield	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900, very severely injured (Queen's medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
Vyner, Robert, Esq., Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire	
[255] Wadham, Major W., Manchester Divi- sion Corps of Commissionaires, 92, Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Walsh, Major Hon. C., Chief Constable, Radnorshire	<i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptin medal and 3 clasps). Medjidie, severely wounded, leg amputated.
Ward, Capt. Victor N., The Limes, Frant, Sussex	

	War Services, &c.
Warren, Major-Gen. A. F., <i>C.B.</i> , Worting House, Basingstoke	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal), <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp), <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>).
[260] Wegg-Prosser, Capt. C. E., Merry Hill, Belmont, Hereford	
Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club, S.W.	
Weyland, Capt. Mark U., White's Club, St. James's Street	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
White, Maurice B., Esq., Stondon Place, Brentwood, Essex	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1901, very severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
[265] Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, N.B.	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).
Wilson, Brigadier-Gen. H. H., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Commandant, Staff College, Camberley	<i>Burma</i> , 1885-1889, severely wounded (medal and 2 clasps). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).
Wilson, Colonel H. F. M., Langham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Wingfield - Stratford, Capt. H. V., Woolton House, Newbury, Berks	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
[270] Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Wootton Court Road, Tunbridge Wells	
Wood, Col. H., <i>C.B.</i> , 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1879 (medal). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze, Slough	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Wrottesley, H. E., Esq., Holy Trinity Rectory, Dorchester	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

CORRECTIONS FOR 1909.

With a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1909 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before 31 October.

Officers who may leave the Regiment during the year are particularly requested to send to the Editor their addresses and a statement of their "War Services, &c."



LIEUT. BOYD ALEXANDER.

Rifle Brigade.

LEADER OF THE ALEXANDER GOOSLING EXPEDITION FROM THE NIGER TO THE NILE,
1904-1907.

LIEUTENANT BOYD ALEXANDER, RIFLE BRIGADE.

ONE of the most important geographical expeditions of modern times was brought to a conclusion by the return of Lieutenant Boyd Alexander to England at the end of January, 1907.

The lecture and account of his travels and experiences which he gave before the Royal Geographical Society in London a few months later aroused extraordinary interest and enthusiasm. Boyd Alexander at once set about bringing out a full account of his really marvellous exploits, and this appeared in December in two big volumes, under the title of "From the Niger to the Nile," published by Mr. Edward Arnold. The excellence of this work can be gathered from the criticisms which have been passed upon it, and no higher praise can be given than that the good work performed by the Expedition was as admirable as the impersonal manner in which the story of it is told. "The book is of enthralling interest, and deeds of the greatest gallantry and instances of the finest patience and endurance are told in the simplest language." So says the *Saturday Review*.

To us Riflemen who mourn the loss of Gosling and sympathise with the author in the cruel fate which also deprived him of his brother, there is something peculiarly touching in his dedication of the book "To my

Lost Companions." Truly has it been said that in this book, Boyd Alexander has raised an enduring monument, not only to them, but to himself. "The price paid has been high, but Africa reveals her secrets only through the veil of death, and as Englishmen we may be proud that our country can still produce such explorers."

Needless to say, one of the first things done by the Editor on his return from Spain last May was to ask Lieutenant Alexander to send him some notes on his expedition for the CHRONICLE. To this request, despite the many calls on his time and the mass of work to be got through after such a protracted and eventful expedition, Alexander most kindly responded, with the results to be seen elsewhere in this volume. Not only did he write the account of his expedition now given, entirely for the benefit of the Regiment, but he presented the CHRONICLE with the various illustrations of the same, as well as the admirable route sketch of his journey across Africa.

The thanks of all Riflemen are due to Alexander for having sent this unique account of his travels, which alone has made it possible for the vast majority of the readers of the CHRONICLE to appreciate the extraordinary difficulties and dangers faced so cheerily by Alexander, his brother, and Gosling. The Editor, however, felt, as will the readers of this account, that the story was incomplete without a portrait of the intrepid traveller, and in consequence this has been obtained, and is given here.

The following report on the death and funeral of Captain Gosling was sent to the Editor by Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Major-General Montgomery, commanding in the Transvaal, and is one of mournful interest.

Translation from the report of the Local Government on the Congo, written by the Chief of the Zone of the Bomakandi, of the last moments and funeral of Captain G. B. Gosling.

Mr. Boyd Alexander and Captain Gosling decided to take a few days rest from the fatigues of their travels, Captain Gosling's health being not all that could be wished. He had, indeed, been attacked by black-water fever one day's journey from Bina, but thanks to the assiduous attentions of Dr. Nedy, doctor in the Nere-Bile Zone, who had hastened to him, he was able, after a little while, to continue his journey. This doctor had, according to Mr. Boyd Alexander, recommended Captain Gosling to be very careful, telling him to avoid chills and too much fatigue as much as possible. But, carried away by his love of science, Captain Gosling hardly took these recommendations into account, and gave himself up with more ardour than ever to his scientific researches, which often brought him to the halting place soaked and tired out after long expeditions into the forest. Nature soon revenged herself, and he was several times prostrated with fever on the way from Bina to Niangara.

Gifted with indomitable energy, Captain Gosling, with Mr. Boyd Alexander, prepared to resume the journey to the Nile, with their boats, and to face the numerous obstacles to navigation that nature presents in the Nile above Niangara, when, on 11 June, coming in at midday from an excursion to a neighbouring village, Captain Gosling felt unwell, feverish, and run down. In the afternoon it turned to black-water fever, and in spite of the assiduous care of Dr. Cammermeyer, doctor in the Bomakandi Zone, who never left the patient, he died at 11 p.m. on the 13th, quite conscious, in the arms of his fellow-countryman, Mr. Boyd Alexander. After his death the deceased was placed on a bed of state, and a guard of honour stationed at the mortuary. On the 14th, at 2.30 p.m., Captain Gosling was taken to his last resting-place. Military honours were rendered by the garrison. The coffin, covered by the British and Congolese flags, carried by soldiers of the public forces, was followed by Mr. Boyd Alexander, by me, by the European Staff in full dress, and by the staff of the Scientific Expedition. The funeral was striking in its simplicity and worthy of the explorer, hater of display as he was.

A simple cross as a gravestone, shaded by palms and Persian lilacs, reminds posterity of Captain G. B. Gosling, of the British Army, martyr to science and civilization, who sleeps his last sleep side by side with other pioneers of the African Continent.

(Signed) SAROLIA,
The Chief of the Zone of Bomakandi.

Niangara,
15 *June*, 1906.

FROM THE NIGER TO THE NILE.

IN giving this account of our Expedition to my old brother officers, I find the sad memories of Gosling's death reawakened, and more than ever do I realise the hard fate that prevented him from returning and telling you his own tale.

Before commencing the narrative of our Expedition, it will be necessary to state briefly the object and composition of the expedition.

The first work was to be a systematic survey of a portion of Northern Nigeria. Secondly, to explore Lake Chad and the rivers between the Niger and the Nile, with the idea of demonstrating the wonderful system of waterways that connect the West with the East. Together with these primary objects, special attention was to be given to tribal distribution and orthography of native names, and a careful study made of the fauna to prove its affinity between the West Coast and the Nile.

The party consisted of my brother officer, Captain G. B. Gosling; Mr. P. A. Talbot; my brother, Captain Claud Alexander, and myself. With me I took my Portuguese Collector, José Lopes. We were fully equipped with survey instruments. For the river work we took with us two steel boats, 26 ft. long and 6 ft. wide, drawing $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. It took twenty-four men to carry each boat, which was in six sections. It would be hard to exaggerate their importance. In many places they did the work of bullock transport and

carriers, which were impossible to obtain ; and it must be remembered that it was necessary at times to support a large number of followers, sometimes 200 in number, who had to be paid and fed. For this purpose a great amount of trade-goods was carried, besides provisions, survey instruments, and photographic apparatus.

The choosing and buying of the trade-goods was an extensive and arduous operation, which I fear our masculine nature did not altogether appreciate.

I recall the circumstance of a day's shopping at Evans and Co.'s. I was wanting some unbleached calico or *baft*. I made my choice, and the girl behind the counter asked me how many yards I would require. When I replied I would take 5,000 she, with wonderful presence of mind, said: "I think the manager had better attend to you—I will send for him."

As it happened, the manager had fore-knowledge of my case, and we soon got to business, which ended the incident in a different way to that which I am sure was looked for by the girl. Doubtless she waited, expecting every moment to see the manager's apparent tactics of temporary pacification terminate with the arrival of some form of gentle restraint.

The Expedition left England on 27 February, 1904, and arrived at Lokoja on 24 March. There it organised and went to Ibi, our first base for the survey work, which was to triangulate through the country to Bauchi, and connect that place with our subsequent work in Bornu. The survey party travelled by way of the Murchison Range, and passed through the country of the Montoils, Yergums, and Gurkawa, pagan cannibals who inhabit the hills. The early state of their civilisation is shown by the fact that they have not yet evolved as far as the village stage; each hamlet is

against its neighbour; the stronger prey upon the weaker, with the result that the former inhabitants have been driven right up to the peaks of the range, where they now lead a precarious existence. They are very hostile to one another, and are continually raiding their supplanters below to get captives. It was astonishing to see how these pagans had irrigated and cultivated their fields, and taken advantage of every available patch of soil on the hillsides. At this point progress was checked by both members of the survey getting ill, which necessitated their travelling to Wasé, where there is a post. Here I might mention the Wasé rock, an immense mass of igneous rock rising sheer out of the plain.

Having recovered their health, the party proceeded into the Angoss country, past Mount Madong. The country was hilly, with numbers of isolated rocks like that of Wasé. In these parts they came across an extraordinary amount of mica; the path followed shone with it like silver, and on either hand there were great sheets of it. Beyond the Madong mountains to the north-west lay a magnificent range with peaks 5,500 ft. high. This has been named the Claud mountains, in memory of my brother.

From Bauchi the work of triangulation was carried into the unexplored and interesting country of the Kerri-Kerri. It is only necessary to describe the town of Gamari, as it will be found typical of all the rest. Amid an alluvial plain rises a huge circular mass of chalk, with precipitous cliffs stretching sheer up on every side. At the top, 300 ft. to 500 ft. above the plain, the mass forms an absolutely level plateau, crowded with villages. In the midst of the plateau, again, rises a very steep peak of ironstone or laterite, which for about

50 ft. mounts by huge steps or terraces straight as the walls of a house. From the top of the peak a most wonderful sight presents itself. One looks down on to the plateau and sees clusters of hamlets, each surrounded by a little wall of matting. Among them, and particularly along the edge of the cliff, are curious mud granaries. They are raised above the ground like hay-ricks or corn-stacks in England, and their height varies from 20 to 30 ft.

From the Kerri-Kerri country the survey party eventually reached Asharka, the new base, where the boats and supplies had been brought by way of the Gongola river, with considerable difficulties, owing to famine and the strong currents of the river.

From Asharka, the survey party entered the Barburr country, and the work there was particularly arduous. At Dallwa it necessitated standing at times waist deep in swamp, and my brother, only recently recovered from fever, collapsed. Then a most unfortunate thing happened. A message came in requiring his presence at a point on the Maifoni-Yola road. As the question involved the conduct of the survey, with characteristic thoroughness he considered it necessary to attend in person. He got up from his bed and rode to meet the officials, and then returned unable to stand, and in the grip of the illness for the last time he was carried into Maifoni, where, in spite of the untiring efforts of Drs. Parsons and Talbot, who, as physician and nurse, showed a splendid devotion, after a fight of six weeks he died on 13 November, conscious and cheerful to the end.

The result of the survey, which we afterwards carried up to Kukowa, has been embodied in the map already published, and this work was not accomplished



KERRI-KERRI GRANARIES.



A KERRI-KERRI VILLAGE.



KERRI-KERRI GRANARIES.



A KERRI-KERRI VILLAGE.

without much hardship, for there was illness to be overcome and the hostility of natives met, and large numbers of carriers led and fed through famine-stricken countries.

Previous to this time I had taken a journey for zoological and exploration work through the interesting country lying between Loko on the Benué and the Gongola. It was at a place called Gaddam, which is about two days march from Asharka, I witnessed a Hausa wrestling match for the first time. Towards sundown the whole of the population repaired to the market-place, where a large ring was formed. On one side sat the king surrounded by all his court in their bright-coloured burnouses and turbans, and near to him, round the ring, sat the big men with their friends. Everyone had put on some gay covering or ornament for the occasion, and the women had tied their hair and painted their eyes with blue. All were in merry mood and the scene was pretty and gay. The bright colours of the crowd mingled harmoniously in the soft light, and the mass was made more beautiful by a sprinkling of half nude forms. There were groups of slaves with their masters' horses outside the ring by the palm trees, and the arched heads and necks of two stock-still camels stood up like monstrous carved idols against the white walls of the palace. Beyond the eastern sky was the purest sapphire blue, fast deepening to reveal the bright points of the stars. The wrestlers were naked, except for the short wrestling skirts of cloth gorgeously patched and ornamented with cowrie shells and tails of the chase.

The match was fought to an accompaniment of drums, the beats increasing in volume as the wrestling became more exciting. Great yells of applause now

and again went up from the sea of black heads, and the women, whom the wrestlers were fighting for, egged them on by a continuous clapping of hands. Before the match, hands were shaken and umpires appointed in every move. The style was Græco-Roman. In all probability the mode has come through from Egypt after the Roman occupation, picked up by the travelling Hausas in the markets and bazaars.

By Christmas the Expedition concentrated at Kaddai on Lake Chad, where in the meantime Gosling had brought the boats and stores by way of the Yo river. From here Talbot and I carried out our first survey of the Lake. With the exception of a few island stretches of reed, there is good open water between the Yo mouth and Kaddai. The shore is quite open, with rough grass frequented by kob, gazelle, and large herds of hartebeest. There are gentle bay formations all along the shore, and the slope of the land to the water is so gradual that there are no banks, and, except in one or two places, the Lake can be reached without difficulty, for there is scarcely any marsh, and the land is firm, with a sandy soil. We made our first voyage with the object of gaining the Shari mouth, but we found it was impossible to go south. A great barrier of dense marsh lay to our right.

Our prospects the first day were anything but good, and the impossibility of getting into touch with the Buduma did not improve matters. Towards sundown we sighted a large fleet of canoes engaged in fishing operations. They had not observed us, and under cover of the growing darkness we stole silently along under the lee of a promontory, and came within 500 yards of them. Then a great commotion followed. The canoes were drawn up out of the water, and boats and men

disappeared into the reeds. On account of mosquitos star work was impossible, and, consequently, latitudes had to be taken during the day. At night we were the prey of swarms of mosquitos, and we longed for the morning to break, but no rest came with the rising of the sun, for clouds of flies tormented us, attacking with a heavy bite which, compared with the mosquito's, was as the hack of a butcher's dirty knife to the clean rapier thrust of a gentleman.

Taking a north-easterly course for several days we toiled along with hardly any progress, the boat often scraping along the thick mud. Our hopes were more than once raised by the sight of what we took to be Buduma settlements on some land to our right, but on approaching these they turned out to be deserted cattle-stations, which consisted of reed-built huts very small in circumference, not more than 4 ft. high, and the sides towards the prevailing wind always plastered with mud.

By now we found that our provisions had run out, and we were obliged to shoot gulls for food. By the following evening, however, our cartridges were almost finished, and we were forced to make for rats, which abound on the islands, digging them out of their holes and making humble pie of them, and this is how we lived for another six days, ever hoping to find a passage to the east; but realising at last the necessity of bringing our trip to a close, we changed our course to the west, and after a tedious winding through a network of islands, we emerged into open water. This continued for a distance of fifteen miles till the Yo mouth was reached, where we encamped on a small island, the site of a Buduma fishing-station, which presented a picturesque sight. There was a fleet of some twenty

canoes, many full of dried fish; while hanging from frameworks of poles were fish in the process of drying. The canoes, made of thick bundles of dry reeds tied together and turned up at the prow, are most picturesque.

On 23 December we arrived back at Kaddai, and Talbot left for England.

By the middle of February Gosling left for Kusseri, our next objective, and a week later I started with the two boats once more to try and find a way across the lake to the Shari. I took the direction of the Yo mouth, with the idea of following the influence of its water. We passed an island on the way, where I counted a herd of sixty hippopotami that had been driven to the lake by the falling of the river. Five miles beyond the Yo mouth we struck a north-easterly direction. At a Buduma fishing island I induced two boys to come with me as guides. For sixteen miles we found good open water, and then our course lay through a mass of small islands, through which we struggled on for ten miles, the men often wading and pushing up to their chests in mud. The next morning I found that we were near the east shore of the lake, for there were horsemen to be seen on the land about a mile beyond the island.

My difficulties were increased by the Harmattan wind. It would rise daily at 9 a.m., and by 12 o'clock the sun would be blotted out by a dense, damp mist, through which we had to grope our way, miserably cold. To show how strangely the water shifts with the wind, one morning, in retracing our course of the evening before, we found the water had gone, leaving numbers of fish of enormous size, some 4 ft. long, stranded. As I could find no passage southward and

my men were worked out, I decided to retrace my route to Kaddai and refit for another attempt.

On 2 March I took the same course as our first again, determining to find a south-west passage, but the reeds still proved impassable. On the outward journey we came upon a large Buduma fishing fleet. At first they mistook us for other Budumas, whom they considered as easy prey, for it is their habit to plunder one another when they get the chance. Accordingly, they closed up ready for attack. But soon they realised their mistake, and the tables were turned. Before we could get up to them, many of the boats burst into flames, and the Budumas, swimming like otters underneath the water, disappeared into the reeds. Hidden in the boats we found four slave boys, who were the victims of a traffic carried on between the Budumas and Tubus. They were in a shocking condition, and we took them back and released them at Kaddai.

We then determined to try and cut through the reeds. We worked steadily for two days, cutting a distance of about 800 yards, and beyond that I waded a mile, but there was no end to the reeds and "maria" bush. I then relinquished this, my third attempt, and once more returned to Kaddai. When within half a mile of the shore we found the water had disappeared, and as it was late the men slept in the boats, and my bed was put up in six inches of water, and that night I slept on the floor of the lake. In the morning the water rose earlier than I did, and I had just time to get out of bed as the lake was getting in.

I then abandoned Kaddai as a starting point, and trekked with the boats' sections to Seyurum, a distance of twenty-five miles, which was the next point to the south where there was open water. This took me a month and a half, owing to desertion and sickness.

From Seyurum I made my fourth and last attempt, which necessitated three days cutting through great belts of reeds, papyrus and maria bush, which extended as far as eye could reach. We were obliged to spend the nights huddled up in the boats. Sleep was out of the question, owing to the hordes of mosquitos. Many of the men preferred to sit up to their necks in water all night.

On getting through the reeds we found the aspect of the lake quite different from that of the Yo basin. Instead of low islands there were big island stretches, which formed continual promontories ahead, overlapping one another on either side of our course, with channels sometimes not more than 100 yards wide, at other times forming deep bays as much as two miles in width, lined with belts of dark green maria, 10 ft. to 30 ft. in height.

Up to this time the Budumas had held severely aloof, but now a *Kachella*, or chief, of a large fishing fleet we met saluted us, and offered to show us the way to the other side. On the way he took us to his island, Karraragga, where we rested for two days. This island presented a very fertile appearance; the delicate green of young mimosa leaf was a pleasant sight after the sand-swept stretches of Bornu, and large herds of cattle were to be seen on the island. The *Kachella*'s town consisted of reed huts. Each dwelling has its low round mosquito-proof house covered with close-woven matting.

On leaving the island I went to Wunnda on the east side of the lake, thence followed the shore to the mouth of the Shari. About twelve miles before reaching the Shari mouth, one leaves the great sombre maria belts behind and comes out into magnificent open water, and

Chad for the first time assumes the grandeur of an African lake.

Before leaving Lake Chad I will attempt to give a general idea of it, based upon the observations I was able to make. As regards the size, I made it considerably less than it was formerly supposed to be. There is an idea that the lake is drying up, but except for the loss of water caused by the disappearance of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, my opinion is that it does not alter very much, and I believe that the supposed greater original area is simply due to inaccurate survey and partly to the fact that the villages on the Bornu side are several miles distant from the lake, which has given the impression that these determined a former shoreline. But I think that the sole reason for their position is one of security, for, as there are no containing banks, and the land and water almost level, the Harmattan, which causes the water to flow 600 yards over the land with an ordinary wind, drives it as far as two miles when the wind is strong. Besides, I was told by the King of Kowa, a town situate eleven miles from the lake, that in a great flood twenty years ago the water had reached as far as the town, and in another, seven years ago, it had risen past it and covered the plain as far as a place called Mongonu. While the flood lasted the Budumas went up in their boats and established a fish market just outside Kowa. Now, on the eastern shore, where there are good banks, and the water is not influenced by the prevailing wind, there are many villages close to the lake.

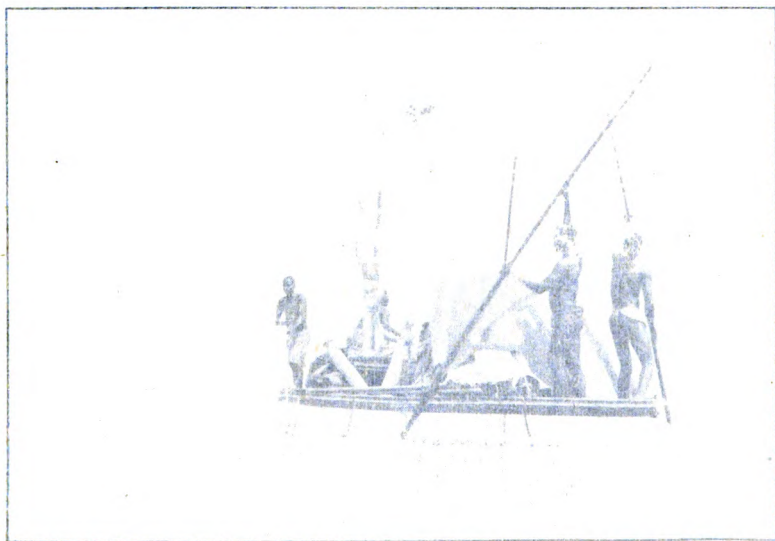
Another fact that has perhaps created the impression that the lake is decreasing is that chains of islands that once were separated are now more or less joined together by marsh. But I think that this may very

likely be due to the silting up of mud and sand against the obstruction of the islands by the opposing influences of the Yo and Shari, the two rivers that feed the lake. In fact, my observations go to show that the lake is practically two lakes, divided by the fifteen miles or so of marsh and maria bush that I attempted to cut through, and these form the separate basins of the two rivers. Moreover, a Buduma chief told me that there was no communication between the two parts, and I found that the people on the different sides knew little of each other. This impression is further borne out by the very marked difference in the character of the scenery and the people. On the north the shores are flat and bare, and the surface of the water, which is nowhere more than 4 ft. deep, is broken up by small uninhabited islands that are little more than sand-flats. The people are neither numerous nor flourishing, and lead a lawless existence. But in the south or Shari basin everything has a more flourishing appearance. The depth of the water is from 5 ft. to 9 ft., and the islands, which form prominent features, are fertile and thickly inhabited. Everywhere the maria tree grows luxuriantly, and its close dark foliage gives a sombre character to the scenery. This is the real home of the Buduma, who are a prosperous and enlightened people, gaining their wealth by fish and potash, and counting it in number of wives, slaves and herds of cattle.

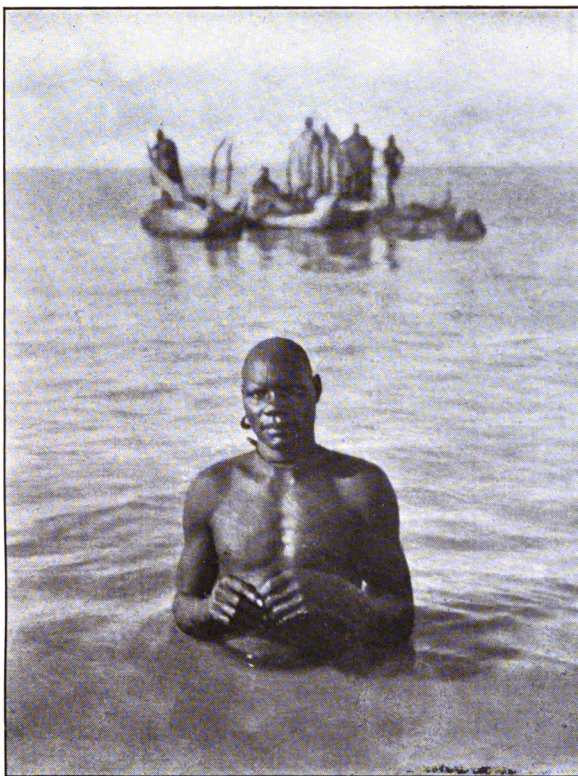
Previous to my work on Lake Chad, I had the fortune to witness a Tubu raid upon the Mecca caravan. At that time the Yo districts were in a most unsettled state; natives went about fully armed, and only travelled by night, for fear of the Tubus, who were on the war-path. These people are the nomad robbers of the Sahara. Armed with long spears, and mounted on



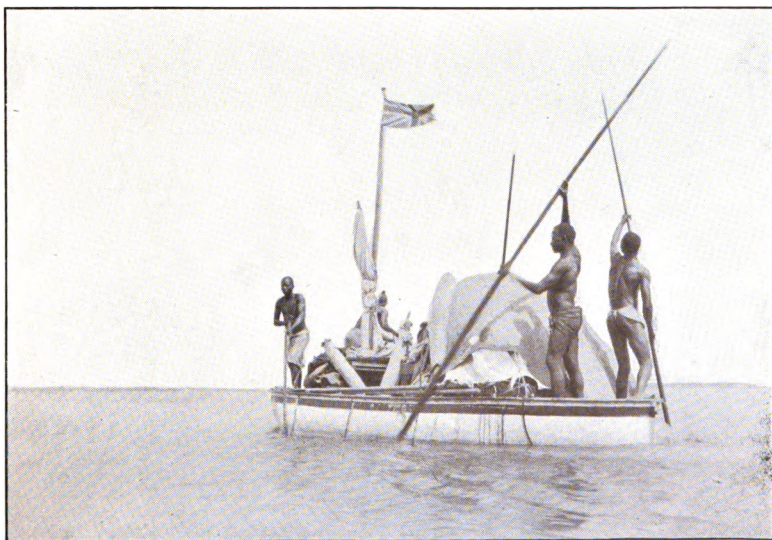
A BUDUMA CHIEF COMING TO WELCOME US.



ONE OF THE BOATS ON THE BENUE



A BUDUMA CHIEF COMING TO WELCOME US.



ONE OF THE BOATS ON THE BENUE.

daily dose. There are many false *Mallams* who pretend to possess the secret drug, and by spurious imitations drive a large trade with the natives, which they can, of course, carry on for a long time with small chances of being found out, for their patrons are hardly likely to show their faith in the drug by putting it to the test by running purposely against a poisoned arrow, and when one happens to come their way it hardly leaves them time to institute proceedings against the *Mallam* for fraudulent misrepresentation.

At daybreak we moved out of the town. It was a picturesque sight. Whole families were there, driving their flocks and carrying with them all their worldly belongings and their children, perched on the backs of bullocks and camels. Amongst this pilgrimage there travelled pale-faced Fulanis, Hausas from Sokoto, handsome dark-skinned people from Melle and Timbuktu; and many *Mallams*, turbaned and clothed in white, walked calm and heedless of the danger, incessantly telling their beads. When close to Yo the Tubus were dispersed, for their leader had been killed, and the *Kachella's* warriors concentrated and advanced past me in a long line towards the town, and then the women and children crowded round the King, asking for news. All night long the hours were broken by the wail of women calling upon their dead men to return.

To go back to the Expedition. Ascending the Shari, we travelled through the land of the Kotokos, the giants of the Sudan; and at Gulfei, the big Kotoko chief, some 6 ft. 3 in. in height, received us with all his infantry and horsemen.

From Fort Lamy onwards the Shari region is thinly populated. Between Bousso and Fort Archambault there are no villages, and this magnificent river flows

through a silent land, untouched by traffic of any kind, and one can travel for days without meeting a single native canoe.

During our journey up the Shari the amount of game we met with was truly wonderful. On different occasions Gosling obtained elephant, giraffe, buffalo, rhinoceros, hartebeest, bushbuck, duiker, waterbuck, roan antelope, kob, ostrich, pig, and wild dog. This was accounted for by the fact that the dry season causes all this game to concentrate near the banks of the river.

From Archambault we explored the Ba-Mingui river, hitherto unknown to the explorer, and found it quite navigable, except for rapids about four miles from the mouth. The river has pretty scenery; sometimes the banks rise to a height of 120 ft. formed by rocky knolls, and at these points the growth becomes tropical. For 130 miles, the distance we travelled up this river, we found the country uninhabited; and the impressive solitude was only disturbed by the herds of elephants, which at times frequented the gravelly sandbanks, and troops of baboons that followed us along the banks, gazing in excited wonder at our boats.

We next ascended the small rivers Gribingui and Nunna and crossed the Shari-Ubanghi watershed, carrying the boats for four days. Then we descended the Tomi river through a well-watered and undulating region. Here the character of the vegetation changes. Thick belts of forest full of rubber vine hide the streams, and the fauna for the first time belongs to the forest region.

In this part of the country the natives have a barbarously cruel method of hunting elephants. When a herd is located in the dry grass, all the villagers turn out with guns and spears and fire the grass all round the herd. The poor beasts make frantic attempts to

break through the ring of fire, and are to be seen rushing madly to and fro in their agony, rooting up trees and throwing grass and earth over their scorched backs.

A journey of four days down the Tomi river brought us into the Ubanghi, or "drinker up of little rivers," a great stream some 1,200 yards in width, swelling to a mile at the bends. Its banks are fringed with trees, with undulating grass beyond. On either side chains of gentle rounded hills, devoid of trees save in the hollows and ravines, loop sometimes close to the river line and sometimes wind away to a distance of a day's journey. At Mobbai the river appears to be a dividing-line between a sterile and fertile land. On the right bank treeless hills, on the left extensive tropical forests, wind the valleys.

As regards the inhabitants, space does not permit me to mention more than the Banziris and the Yakomas. They are fine races, especially the Yakomas, whose men are veritable giants, and the finest specimens I have seen anywhere in Africa. All along the river there are thickly populated villages, some over a mile in length, and the appearance of the people strikes one as being extremely healthy and prosperous. The young girls of the Yakoma race deftly weave long plaited cords of black twine into their hair, which, falling over their shoulders to the ground, give the appearance of their possessing luxuriant tresses.

On 1 January we arrived at Yakoma, a large Belgian post at the mouth of the Wellé, and the next day we left to ascend the river, whose course had a width of from 800 to 1,000 yards, studded with rocks and flowing through an ironstone country, where the natives work mines to a depth of 90 ft. A few days later, in a thick mist, we set out to pass the Voro rapids, about

three days journey below Djabbir, the strongest and most dangerous on the Wellé, stretching a distance of three miles and sometimes a mile wide, cut up by a mass of small rocky islands, covered with palm trees and tropical growth, between which the water rushes and tumbles headlong, the foam flying many feet into the air.

The violent uses the boats had now been put to had caused splits to appear, and I was at a loss to find a wherewithal to mend them, till I luckily remembered having seen a native woman mending her pots with the wax of wild honey, and it struck me at the time as so interesting that I made a note of it. And now I tried it with unexpected success. Wooden wedges were driven into the cracks, and then sealed over with the melted wax. The restoration was complete, and Samson's riddle reversed, for out of sweetness came forth strength.

Except for good water between the Angba hill and Niangara, the entire course of the Wellé is cut up by rapids and hidden rocks. The river folk are the Bak-ango, a numerous people, whose conditions have greatly improved since the Belgian occupation, for its protection shields them from the raids of the fiercer forest tribes.

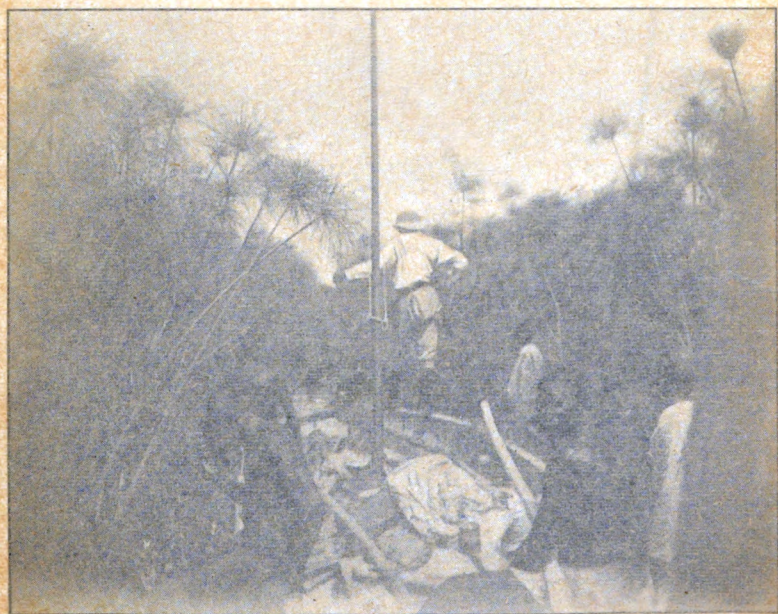
It was at Angu that we first heard rumours of the existence of the okapi in the neighbourhood, where in the forest, some three days to the south-east of that place, we spent three weeks endeavouring to obtain one. The okapi, or *n'dumba* as it is very widely known by the natives, is very locally found, and Angu is the only part near the Wellé where it is met with. We found its haunts were small streams running through swampy ground, thickly overgrown with a clean-stemmed plant some 6 ft. to 8 ft. in height, with large oval shiny leaves bunching at the top, the young shoots of which are an essential food of the okapi. In these localities it

roams about singly or in pairs, and according to the Mobatti hunters, three may occasionally be found together. Gosling, who, although he got to close quarters with one on three occasions, never saw it, so perfectly concealed was it among these leaves. He says, "During the night the okapi will wander along in the mud and water in search of the young shoots of this plant. Here he may be found feeding as late as 8 a.m., after which he retires to the seclusion of the forest, where he remains until dusk. In the glades and clearings I found his spoor on ground frequented by buffalo and water-buck; but this is unusual, for his companions in the forest are more often the elephant, the greater bush-buck, and the yellow-backed duiker." At this time José had been following a solitary animal for three successive mornings in the vicinity of a stream. He observed that, on leaving the water, the okapi always took the same course, between two large trees about a hundred yards from the stream. So, with the help of natives, he dug a pit $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep between the trees, and then carefully concealed it with branches and leaves. Very early next morning José again approached the stream, and heard the noise of the okapi rushing away. Soon there followed a loud thud, for the animal, taking its usual course, had fallen into the pit and was secured. Owing to the thick leaf and forest, its restless nature and keen hearing, even the natives find it difficult to track, and are obliged to resort to the method of trapping it in pits. They regard the animal as a mysterious creature, and say that it is always moving, and never lies down to sleep. José's observations bear this out, for on several occasions when he heard it feeding, it simply paused to take a leaf here and there, and then passed on again.

This portion of the journey was the most trying to



A BUDUMA CANOE.



CUTTING THROUGH THE REEDS.



A BUDUMA CANOE.



CUTTING THROUGH THE REEDS.

the health of the party, the long stays in the hot steaming forest hunting the okapi, and the work on the Wellé, which has an evil reputation for being the breeding-ground of bilious and black-water fever, told severely upon our already weakened constitutions, and we were all attacked by fever. It was at Niangara that the expedition received its last great blow. Gosling was struck down with black-water, whose deadly attack he laid himself at the mercy of by his refusal, almost to the last, to abandon his labours.

Leaving Niangara with heavy heart, I next ascended the Kibali, which has never before been navigated. Along this river there are many formidable rapids. Among these, the Andimanza, which stretch for a distance of two miles, present a scene of wild grandeur. The river here swells out to a width of 400 yards, and is broken up by small rock-bound islands which cause tremendous chutes.

We next ascended the Ira or Bakwa.

The whole way we came upon numbers of elephants, which, so unaccustomed to man, allowed us to approach quite close, and it was a pretty sight to see them playing on the banks and bathing in the water.

From here I penetrated by road into the country of the hostile Mombuttu, south of the Ira. The scenery is grand. A mass of mountainous hills roll away, range on range in glorious confusion, their steep sides darkened with trees, save where they are scarred by clefts and sharp angles of bare rock. And below in the deep valleys the courses of innumerable streams are revealed by their coiling coverings of tropical green. From here, where I climbed to a height of 4,000 ft., far away to the eastward on the horizon I saw for the first time the grey blur of the hills of the Nile.

Finding it impossible to reach the Nile by the river system to the east, owing to impassable rapids and hostile natives, I trekked with the boat to Yei, eight days distant.

On 13 October, 1906, I started to descend the river. At this point it is little more than a rocky mountain stream, 25 yards wide, and some fifty miles from its source in Mount Wattî. For the first twenty miles we passed a succession of rapids in terrace formation, rendered more difficult by the obstruction of small green islands. It was laborious progress; sometimes only a mile a day was made, and the boat had to be got past the rapids by the men hanging on to the chain in the water from the stern. Sometimes trees, fallen right across the stream, had to be got through. At other times, where a passage allowed, we took the risk and shot the rapids. The boat was now in such a battered condition that frequently after the passing of a rapid it had to be drawn out of the water, a fire lit, and the wax melted and the wedges renewed.

At the Azandi village of Kapi I saw the interesting ceremony of the signing of a treaty between the chief and an ancient foe. They met, each surrounded by his followers, and their headman made incisions in the chiefs' arms, and with a feather mingled the blood of one with the other.

From Kapi, for twenty-three miles, the river is good, with the exception of two rapids, the second of which was one of the worst, and certainly the most disastrous, we had to encounter. Owing to the tremendous current, the men on the chain behind for a moment relaxed, and the boat was driven with terrific force against an overhanging tree. The shock swept off two of the polers, who disappeared into the torrent never to be seen again.

In the open reaches we came across numbers of hippos, and their closely cropped feeding-grounds by the riverside afforded us excellent sites for our camps. They were not always successful in getting out of our way in time. On one occasion as the boat was coming down at a rapid pace into a pool, we were all thrown together by a tremendous bump, and for a moment all thought we had struck upon a rock. But the rock snorted and plunged out of our way.

Near the station of Wandî, the river is quite un-navigable. In places the boat had to be unloaded and dragged over the rocks, so as to avoid the chutes, that were gigantic. The river in appearance ceases to exist, and the water pours itself as best it may over the slabs of rock with which the whole length and breadth are strewn.

For 100 miles after leaving Wandî there are nothing but rapids the whole way, and the one six miles from Wandî is the biggest we had yet seen, and presented a splendid spectacle. Here the river is 300 yards across, and a great volume of water sweeps foaming over steep rocks, past islands covered with beautiful palm trees, which are the resort of dog-faced baboons. In the neighbourhood of Raffai appear small hills of not more than 400 ft. These are inhabited by the Miza people, a tribe that struck me as rather original. The men, who are smooth-skinned and gentle, adorn themselves with bead ornaments and girdles of beautiful design, while the women affect a masculine severity of costume, fruit-stones taking the place of beads. At Avurra, the Yei becomes a splendid river, with an average width of 60 yards, and the country throughout is well populated.

It was now December, and the river was rapidly

emptying itself ; in places there was hardly enough depth to clear the keel of the boat, and it became a race between us and the water. To hasten our pace we threw away all our belongings with a light heart, for our spirits were high, as we had said good-bye to the rocks. For about twenty miles to near its mouth the Yei flows through a flat, fertile country, where large herds of cattle and sheep roam at will. Often along the sloping banks one sees the brilliant green of young tobacco plantations. This is the land of the Dinkas, who on our first appearance ran away, but later, gaining confidence, flocked down to the river and lined the banks in hundreds. All naked, and with their bodies painted a ghastly white, they shouted and danced and threw their long spears into the air. So we made sixty miles, then trees, flocks, and men gradually disappeared, and the river wound along through a vast empty plain. It widened and slackened, and the impression came over me that it was nearing its journey's end. Eagerly we craned our necks for a sight of the Nile, but this reward was still withheld ; nothing but marshland, as far as the horizon, met our gaze. We followed the river till it lost itself in a lake surrounded by dense reed and sudd. We crossed the lake with irresistible recollections of Chad, and then found ourselves stopped by the barrier of marsh and sudd which choked our passage to the Nile.

I then trekked thirty-eight miles with the boat sections to Gaba Shambi.

At the end of a waterless day's march I had refreshed myself at a waterhole by the roadside and was lying down resting, when I saw a string of donkeys approaching on the road from Gaba Shambi. I was tired, and so lazily did I watch them that had they vanished the next

moment I should not have rubbed my eyes. But as they came near I was suddenly aware that behind the caravan rode a smart Englishman.

In a moment I was on my feet pressing forward to greet him.

So good was the sight of a fellow-countryman that this stranger might have been a lifelong friend of mine. "How are you?" I said, grasping his hand. He stared at me and then I remembered I was dressed in nothing more than a ragged shirt and running shorts, and sandals made of the skin of a waterbuck. "Where have you come from?" he said, and when I replied "From the Niger," he answered, "Oh, now I know who you are." Then he introduced himself as Major Mackworth, and kindly told me to help myself to his stores when I should reach the station.

The next morning, as we neared Gaba Shambi, we came in sight of the great river lying beyond. Whereupon the boys all shouted "*Aiki ya kare*" ("The work is finished") while I gazed in silence on the Nile.

BOYD ALEXANDER.

“ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.”

MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

The capture of Monte Video by a combined British naval and military force on 3 February, 1807, was duly announced in England on 13 April, as the following shows:—

From *The Times* of 1807.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

CAPTURE OF MONTE VIDEO.

Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, Captain DONNELLY, of the *Ardent* man of war, arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Rear-Admiral STIRLING, at Monte Video. At the same time, Major TUCKER, of the 72d Regiment, Brigade Major to Sir SAMUEL ACHMUTY, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, with dispatches from the same place.

In the course of the morning, the pleasing intelligence, brought by the above-named Officers, was circulated in the different public departments, and also communicated to the LORD MAYOR, in the following Bulletin:—

“ADMIRALTY OFFICE, 12th APRIL.

“Captain DONNELLY, of his Majesty's ship *Ardent*, arrived this morning with dispatches from Rear-Admiral STIRLING, commanding a squadron of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Rio de la Plata, dated 8th February, which contain the satisfactory intelligence of the capture of the strong fortress of Monte Video in that river, by his Majesty's forces under Brigadier-General Sir SAMUEL ACHMUTY, aided by the operations of the squadron. The landing was effected on the 16th of January; the army moved forward on the 19th, the place was regularly invested, and on the 3d of February the town and citadel were carried by storm. The loss sustained on this occasion is stated by Captain DONNELLY, who commanded the seamen and marines on shore, to amount to about 500 men.”

[It had been the intention of the Editor of the CHRONICLE, so long as he had his hand on the tiller, to recapitulate from time to time the deeds of the Regiment, upon the centenary of

each arriving. Readers of the *CHRONICLE* will call to mind how this was done at the period of the Centenary of the Regiment and of the Battle of Copenhagen. Copenhagen (1801) was the earliest in point of time of the "Honours" granted to the Regiment, the second being Monte Video (1807).

The story of our success at Monte Video, followed by our failure at Buenos Ayres, is but little known, and few people nowadays understand how and why it came about that a series of British expeditions were sent to the River Plate in the years 1806 and 1807. The Editor had hoped to be able to write a brief account of this curious story, but found it impossible to devote adequate time to it. Most fortunately Captain Lewis Butler (late of the 60th King's Royal Rifles) some years ago wrote an excellent account of these operations, and has most kindly placed the same at the disposal of the Editor. It commences with the situation at the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, after its capture from the Dutch by Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham in 1805. Although the 95th Rifles (or "The Rifle Corps" as, it should be noted, the Regiment is frequently styled in the official documents of the period from which Captain Butler quotes) did not appear on the scene till some months after the first attack on Buenos Ayres in 1806, it has been deemed advisable to give this earlier portion of the narrative, since it elucidates much which occurred subsequently. The thanks of all Riflemen are due to Captain Lewis Butler for his very full account of this most complex page in our Regimental history. In compiling the same he had exceptional opportunities of arriving at a just appreciation of the facts of the case, since he had access to the private letters and diary of a Staff Officer who accompanied General Craufurd to the Cape and on to South America. Some years ago the Editor of the *CHRONICLE* was permitted to read this diary, which is of extreme interest, and gives much important information about this little-known expedition.—Ed.]

PART I.—CAPTURE AND LOSS OF BUENOS AYRES, 1806.

The success of Sir David Baird in South Africa in 1805 had, after all, been attained a little too cheaply, too rapidly, for the restless and enterprising spirit of

Sir Home Popham, who soon began to sigh for new worlds to conquer. It so happened that more than once during the year 1804 Lord Melville, at the Admiralty, had had occasion to talk to this officer, more or less confidentially, on general subjects; and more particularly in regard to the designs of General Miranda, a rather well-known adventurer, whose desire it was to achieve the independence of the Spanish colonies in South America. The substance of these conversations had been communicated in due course to Mr. Pitt. Towards the end of that year the relations of Spain with France had been the subject of just suspicion on our part; and in December war between Great Britain and Spain was formally declared. To aid Miranda in his projects might not only do material injury to our new foe, but might also be expected to open out in a larger degree than heretofore the markets of South America to British trade. Such reflections would seem to have passed through Mr. Pitt's mind, but not to have assumed any definite form; and the idea of an expedition to South America was abandoned early in 1805, at the instance of Russia, who was anxious to detach Spain from her French alliance, and also very reasonably pointed out the danger to the coalition entailed by any such dispersion of the forces of Great Britain at the very time when her last ship and her last man were urgently required in Europe.

After the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope time seems to have hung a little heavily upon the hands of Sir Home Popham; and, stung by a singularly cold and ungracious acknowledgment by the Admiralty of his despatch—"my Lords" not condescending to add a single word in recognition of the importance of the occupation of Cape Town and the Dutch colonies—the

gallant commodore succeeded in persuading himself that the real object of his mission had been, not the conquest of the Cape, but the more dazzling project against the Spanish settlements on the Rio de la Plata.

Having communicated to Sir David Baird the conclusion at which he had arrived, that officer, after some remonstrance, was unfortunately induced to detach, for the furtherance of Popham's ends, a small force, under Major-General Beresford, made up as follows: One officer and six men, 20th Light Dragoons; three officers and thirty men, R.A., with four six-pounder guns (two only horsed); twenty-seven officers and 857 N.C.O.'s and men, 71st Regiment; with sixty women and children.

The primary duty entrusted to Popham of protecting the Cape against attack by sea was thus abandoned; and, in spite of information to the effect that a French squadron was cruising in the neighbourhood of the Mauritius, and might be expected at an early date in Table Bay, the Cape of Good Hope was left without the protection of a single man-of-war.

The commodore, sailing on 13 April, 1806, reached St. Helena on the 30th. He there persuaded the Governor to reinforce him with two companies of the St. Helena Regiment—nine officers and 174 men—and one officer with 102 men R.A. But even then the whole military force on board, including Marines, did not exceed 1,600 men. On 8 June the fleet anchored off Cape Santa Maria, not far from the mouth of Rio de la Plata.

The province of Buenos Ayres at this period comprised the greater part of what is now known as Argentina, together with the republics of Uruguay, Bolivia, and Paraguay. It was bounded on the west by

the Andes, on the north by Brazil. Its capital, the city of Buenos Ayres, was the chief town of South America. It had a population of about 60,000, and stretched for two miles along the right bank of the La Plata, from the mouth of which it was about 150 miles distant. The breadth of the river by the capital is about twenty-eight miles; but shoals, mud-banks, &c., made its navigation difficult, and no vessel drawing 15ft. of water could approach within eight miles of the shore. The left bank is steep; the right bank slopes gently down to the water's edge.

On the left bank of the river, 130 miles lower down, the town of Monte Video invited attack with much greater chances of success, and Beresford was anxious to disembark there; but Popham, intent upon the riches of Buenos Ayres, insisted on attacking the capital. It was therefore decided to leave the men-of-war to blockade the port of Monte Video and demonstrate against Maldonado, while the troops, transhipped on the 16th to the lighter vessels, began to make their way up the river. The inaccuracy of the charts and the difficulties of navigation, intensified by fogs and adverse winds, caused a voyage of ninety miles to occupy no less than eight days; but at length, during the afternoon and evening of 25 June, the troops were disembarked, without opposition, at the Punta de Quilmés, about twelve miles below the capital.

On the morning of the 26th Beresford, whose force, with the addition of seamen, had been made up to 1,700 men, accompanied by two howitzers and six light field guns, began his advance. Two thousand men of the rabble of Buenos Ayres—for the most part mounted and armed with spears—with eight guns, occupied a position on a hill at the village of Reduction, imme-

diately to the front and two miles distant. A short but sharp encounter resulted in the capture of the hill and the precipitate retreat of its defenders, who fled, leaving behind them four of their guns. Beresford, who had no cavalry except a few orderly dragoons, halted for two hours to give time for his artillery (which had stuck in a bog) to come up. The consequence of the delay was that the enemy was enabled to destroy, unmolested, the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, three miles from the capital. In the evening the British force encamped about a mile from the river, while the enemy occupied the further bank in force.

Daylight showed the Spaniards in a strong position, protected by hedges, boats, and houses. Beresford, appreciating now the value of time, determined to force the passage. Under cover of his guns—including those captured on the previous day—the general pushed two companies of the 71st on rafts across the river, which was not more than thirty yards broad; and the enemy, whose fire had already been partially silenced by Beresford's guns, made no attempt to drive the 71st back into the river, and, indeed, ceased from any further resistance. The city of Buenos Ayres capitulated the same day—the Viceroy, the Marquis de Sobra Monte, having already fled—and the object of the expedition appeared to have been gained, at the cost of only one man killed and thirteen wounded. Five mortars and eighty-eight guns of varied calibre, with about 3,000 small arms, were delivered up in the city. By the terms of the capitulation, the garrison marched out with the honours of war; and not only was all private property respected, but the coasting vessels found in the river—which, by the rules of war, might be considered good prizes—were restored to their owners, although valued, with their

cargoes, at 1,500,000 dollars. Quicksilver to the value of about 3,000,000 dollars was captured in the town, but retaken by the Spaniards at a later date. Eleven hundred thousand dollars of public money were, however, sent to England.

So far everything had been *couleur de rose*; and Sir Home Popham, bursting with elation, took the extraordinary step of sending a circular to the principal merchants in England announcing his success, and expatiating on the glories of the markets which he had opened to them. The news arrived in England on 12 September. Wild excitement ensued in commercial circles, and it was forgotten that South America had for a long time past been supplied with British goods in neutral bottoms, and that the utmost which could now be expected was a cheaper tariff. Distances, also, were entirely ignored, and the mines of Potosi, 1,800 miles from Buenos Ayres, were spoken of as if within easy reach.

The position of the British Government was now one of some difficulty. The first intimation of the expedition received by the War Office was contained in Beresford's letter of 30 April from St. Helena, which arrived on 24 June. Baird's letter of 14 April did not come to hand till 8 July. But immediately on the receipt of Beresford's intelligence a vessel had been despatched, forbidding Sir Home to proceed with his enterprise. The ship failed to find the commodore. Admiral Sterling was then sent out to supersede him; but now, bewildered by the transports of popular joy with which the news of the success of the expedition had been received, Ministers felt obliged to conceal their disapprobation and took no steps to allay the popular excitement or to abandon the conquest which they disliked so much.

The shouts of triumph were, after all, short-lived. The Spaniards had, in the first instance, been utterly taken by surprise. A lady has described to the writer the astonishment of her mother, a resident of Buenos Ayres, who, returning from a stroll, found a British officer installed in her house. He was, in fact, fast asleep on her sofa, in his dirty boots; and as the sofa was covered with one of those priceless quilts which are handed down as heirlooms from one generation to another, his hostess's feelings can be better imagined than described. Perhaps a few such specimens of our insular manners did not conduce to popularity. Anyhow, it was not long before the townspeople, ascertaining the insignificant numbers of the invading force, recovered from their panic, and undertook vigorous measures for the expulsion of the foe. Emissaries from Buenos Ayres excited the country folk to arms; and in the capital an insurrection was planned under the very nose of the unsuspecting Beresford. Preparations were actually made to blow up the barracks in which our troops were quartered. A member of the Town Council, named Pueridon, led the malcontents. Before the end of July Beresford's apprehensions had, however, been fully aroused; and Pueridon having appeared in arms in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, the general marched out with 500 men, and defeated the insurgents, 1,500 strong, with the loss of all their guns, about nine in number.

Meanwhile Colonel Liniers—a French officer in the Spanish service—who, expecting that an attack would be made on Monte Video, had marched there with the whole of the regular troops, leaving in Buenos Ayres only a garrison of militiamen, had been retracing his steps along the left bank of the La Plata. On

4 August he crossed over from Colonia del Sacramento in a thick fog and landed on the right bank above the capital. On his approach the whole countryside rose in arms, and matters began to look serious for Beresford and his men. Torrents of rain on the 6th, 7th, and 8th made the roads impassable for infantry. The British general was consequently unable to carry out his wish to attack the Spaniards on the march; but the enemy, having an unlimited supply of horses, suffered no great inconvenience in his advance. A heavy gale springing up prevented our ships in the river sending any reinforcement or furnishing any aid whatever until the 10th, when they opened fire upon the enemy, who was then already in possession of the town. By this time Beresford had retired to the fort—a weak work overlooking the river—which he occupied, together with a few adjoining streets.

Matters now began to look so black that the general resolved to abandon the city, embark the sick and wounded on board ship, and retire across the Chuelo to the Ensenada. Bad weather, unfortunately, delayed the embarkation. At daylight on the 12th the Spaniards advanced to attack the fort. The British guns commanding the approaches to the great square of the town for a time kept the assailants at bay, and Colonel Pack, of the 71st, captured three guns in a counter-attack. The enemy was, however, continually receiving reinforcements. He declined to commit himself to the open, but the flat roofs of the houses were crowded with armed citizens, who, themselves invisible, picked off our men in the streets below. At this moment a message arrived from Popham. If support were at hand, all might yet be well; but, to Beresford's disappointment and disgust, the letter contained, not

the assurance of much-needed assistance, but information in regard to a quantity of concealed treasure.

The position of the British troops became more and more hopeless. It was thought that a resolute charge might clear the streets, but the men were kept motionless. The fort, whose parapet was only 2ft. or 3ft. high, was commanded by the neighbouring buildings. The troops were falling fast. At 1 p.m. the white flag was hoisted and the struggle was over. Thirteen hundred officers and men laid down their arms; 165 had fallen. The loss of the enemy was estimated at 700 men. Beresford asserted that the terms of capitulation stipulated that he and his army should be embarked forthwith on board the British ships. The Spaniards denied that any such condition was made, and the British officers and men were sent as prisoners of war to Catamarca.

While these misfortunes were taking place on shore Sir Home Popham remained on board ship, and made no attempt to effect a diversion in favour of his military comrades. Some of his vessels had sailed higher up the river. On the loss of the city he was joined by as many of these as were able to get away, and then retired to the mouth of the La Plata, where he contented himself with blockading the ports of Monte Video and Maldonado, until the arrival of reinforcements from the Cape of Good Hope, under Colonel Backhouse, enabled the British to resume the offensive in the month of October.

But shortly after this, Admiral Sterling, who had been sent out from England in August to supersede Popham, arrived. The commodore accordingly went home, where he was received by the indiscriminating populace with shouts of enthusiasm—affording a good instance of the value of public opinion when excited by greed!—but

by the more cool-headed Admiralty with a thoroughly well-deserved court-martial, before which he was arraigned on the charge of deserting his post at the Cape of Good Hope "with a view to attacking the Spanish settlements in Rio de la Plata, for which he had no direction or authority whatever." In his defence Popham assumed a lofty tone, declaring that the gravamen of the charge lay in the fact that "it had been his good fortune to add to his Majesty's possessions two great capitals of two opposite quarters of the globe." In spite, however, of this cool assumption—from which one would hardly realise the fact that neither at Buenos Ayres nor at the Cape had he been under fire at all—the members of the court-martial found him guilty of the charge; but—possibly not altogether uninfluenced by the demonstrations of popular feeling—sentenced him merely to a severe reprimand.

In point of fact, Sir Home Popham's crime was even more flagrant than appeared on the surface. His insistence on Buenos Ayres—known, as it was, to contain immense wealth—as the point of attack in preference to Monte Video, his letter to the British merchants, his message to Beresford regarding the vicinity of treasure, at the time when that officer was fighting for existence, all tend to show that the motives by which the commodore was actuated were not so much zeal for the public service as love of plunder. His conduct in other respects left much to be desired. He made no attempt to prevent Liniers crossing over from Colonia to Couchés; and when, at a critical moment, his advice was asked by Beresford with a view to concerted action between the naval and military forces, Popham impatiently broke up the conference, got on board a frigate, and sailed down the river, leaving his comrades to their fate.

When Sir David Baird, at Cape Town, heard of the initial success at Buenos Ayres, he despatched the 38th and 47th Regiments, under Colonel Backhouse, to reinforce Beresford. Backhouse, on arrival, learned from Sir H. Popham the actual state of affairs. His position was one of difficulty. An attempt, in conjunction with the fleet, to capture Monte Video, on 28 October, was frustrated by the fact that the water in the harbour was too shallow to allow the ships to approach within effective range of the town. Next day the squadron sailed down the river, and a landing was effected at the promontory near Maldonado, 100 miles below Monte Video, by a detachment of 400 men of the 38th, under Colonel Vassal. The enemy were occupying a position close to Maldonado, with 600 mounted infantry and two guns. Vassal advanced to the attack. Under a heavy but ill-directed fire of grape and musketry the little column moved steadily forward, reserving its fire, carried the battery at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed the enemy with a loss of fifty men. Vassal's own casualties amounted only to two men killed and four wounded. The consequences of this little victory were important, for next day the heavy batteries on the beach of the harbour surrendered, with 32 guns of position and 1,200 small arms.

Maldonado was then occupied as a fortified post, and Backhouse determined to remain there and await events.

PART II.—CAPTURE OF MONTE VIDEO, 1807.

Meanwhile the Whig Government at home, which had succeeded that of Pitt—anxious to come to an understanding with France and Spain, and thoroughly

disapproving of Popham's adventure—at first made no sign ; but early in October, 1806, when negotiations with Napoleon had been broken off, despatched a reinforcement of something over 4,000 officers and men to La Plata, under command of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty.

The whole force entrusted to Auchmuty was made up as follows (the 9th, 20th, and 21st Dragoons sailed at a later date than the main body):—

Staff.

Brigadier-General Sir S. Auchmuty.

Brigadier-General Hon. W. Lumley, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel Bradford, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Colonel Bourke, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Captain Blake, A.A.G.

Mr. Bissett, Deputy Commissary.

9th Dragoons	632	rank and file.	
17th "	628	" "	
20th " (4 troops)	191	" "	
21st " (2 troops)	140	" "	
Royal Artillery	117	" "	and 6 guns.
40th Regiment	1,000	" "	
54th " (detachment)	103	" "	
87th "	801	" "	
95th Rifles (3 companies)*	230	" "	

Arriving at Rio de Janeiro on 14 December, Auchmuty there heard of Beresford's misfortune and of the retention of Maldonado. On 5 January, 1807, the transports anchored at the mouth of La Plata. The handful of British troops forming the garrison of Maldonado was found to be in woeful plight. It was destitute of stores, in imminent peril of famine, harassed and hemmed in by a body of the enemy's mounted

* Captains Macdonald's, Elder's and Dickenson's of the recently raised 2nd Battalion.

infantry, whose tactics are thus described by Sir Samuel : "They ride up, dismount, fire over the backs of their horses, mount and gallop off. All the inhabitants are accustomed to this sort of warfare, and every inhabitant is an enemy." Infantry in the open, unsupported by cavalry, will always be at the mercy of well-trained mounted riflemen; and in this case it was probably only want of enterprise on the part of the Spaniards which saved Backhouse's force from annihilation.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty, finding the Maldonado position untenable, decided to attack the city of Monte Video. His troops were brigaded as follows:—

Cavalry Brigade.—Colonel Lloyd, 17th L.D.; 17th, 20th, and 21st L.D.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Colonel Browne, 40th Regiment; 38th, 40th, 87th, and three companies of "The Rifle Corps."

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier-General Lumley; 47th, one company 71st, a naval brigade of 700 seamen and Marines; and a battalion made up of the light companies of the various regiments.

On 13 January Auchmuty evacuated Maldonado. On the 18th he disembarked in a small bay, west of the Caretas rocks, about nine miles below Monte Video. The Spaniards, although in force and supported by guns in position, made little attempt to oppose the landing. On the 19th the troops advanced upon Monte Video. Lumley, on the right, soon came into contact with the enemy's mounted infantry, to the number of about 4,000, occupying two heights—one in his front, the other on his right flank. The Light Battalion, under Colonel Brownrigg, forming the advance guard, carried the heights in front, under a heavy artillery fire, at the point of the bayonet. The enemy retreated in disorder, leaving a gun behind him; and the flanking height was simultaneously abandoned. The British cavalry, being almost entirely without

horses, was not in a position to pursue; otherwise it is not impossible that Monte Video might have been entered by our troops together with the flying Spaniards. At the close of the day Auchmuty occupied a position within two miles of the citadel, with outposts pushed forward to the suburbs, which were evacuated by the enemy in the evening.

Next morning the garrison, to the number of 6,000, made a sortie in two columns. The first, consisting of mounted troops, threatened Browne's left; while the second, composed of men on foot, attacked him in front. The piquets were quickly driven in upon their supports, and the latter in their turn were beginning to give way when three companies of the 40th, under Major Campbell, coming up at the critical moment, charged the head of the column with the bayonet. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued. Sir Samuel, seeing the danger, ordered up the Riflemen and Light Infantry, and they, arriving in the nick of time, assailed the enemy with such fury as to drive him headlong into the city. The mounted column, which had not yet come into action, retired simultaneously, but seems to have succeeded in covering the retreat of their comrades. At all events, no pursuit was attempted, and a second opportunity of capturing Monte Video by a *coup de main* was consequently lost. The city contained at this period a population of about 15,000. It consisted of strongly built, flat-roofed houses; but though pretty well fortified on the three sides facing the land, on the fourth it was open to the sea.

Monte Video was now invested, and regular siege works begun. The possession, however, of the island of Rantones enabled the garrison to command the harbour. Its gunboats consequently supplied the town

with reinforcements, water, and provisions, and annoyed the besiegers. A bombardment, aided by the ships in the roadstead, proved ineffectual; and on the 28th an attempt to breach the south-east bastion of the citadel failed. The ramparts were, in fact, very much stronger than had been expected, and armed with 160 pieces of cannon. To add to Auchmuty's difficulties there was a shortage of entrenching tools, while of gunpowder a supply for only four days remained. A Spanish force of 4,000 men with twenty-four guns was reported to be approaching. Only one resource remained to the general. A six-gun battery was erected within 600 yards of the wall by the south gate which connected the ramparts with the sea; and, in spite of the concentrated fire from the neighbouring bastion, a practicable breach was reported on 2 February. A summons to the Governor received no reply. The Rifle Corps and the 38th, with the Grenadier and Light Infantry companies, were detailed for the assault. The rest of Browne's brigade was held in support, while Lumley guarded the line of communications.

An hour before daybreak on the 3rd the stormers moved forward to the attack. The night was extremely dark. The ditch was quickly entered, but the breach, which had been strongly barricaded with hides, could not at first be found, and the columns were exposed to terrific fire from the walls. Colonel Brownrigg, in command of the Light Infantry battalion, dropped mortally wounded, and the stormers fell on every side. After a quarter of an hour Captain Renny, who commanded the light company of the 40th, discovered the breach. It was only wide enough to admit three men abreast, and from the summit there was a drop of 12 ft. into the body of the place. Renny led his men up the breach

and fell dead on the top. The ramparts were now won, and the troops advanced to clear the town. Guns placed at the head of the principal streets for a time checked the assailants; but the latter, advancing with fixed bayonets, overturned the guns and cleared the streets. At this moment Colonel Vassal, of the 38th, who had shown conspicuous gallantry and coolness during the search for the breach, fell, his leg shattered by a grape shot; yet, lying on the ground, continued to cheer on his men, and, being carried to the head of his regiment, joined in their shouts of victory, regardless of death, rapidly approaching.

Meanwhile the 40th Regiment, advancing in support of the stormers, twice missed the breach and suffered heavily from the fire of the batteries. Lieutenant—afterwards the famous Sir Harry—Smith, adjutant of the Rifles, pointed it out. The regiment then pressed into the town; while the 87th, which had been directed to wait near the north gate until it should be opened by the troops inside, unable to restrain its impatience, scaled the walls and met its comrades advancing from the other side. By daylight Monte Video was in our hands. In his despatch Sir Samuel Auchmuty states that a certain amount of marauding and outrage took place. The paragraph was suppressed in the published report; and the evil could not have been widespread, for within an hour or two the townsfolk, men and women, were able to walk about the streets unmolested, as if nothing unusual had occurred. A strange contrast this to the scenes which in later years ensued on the capture of the fortresses in Spain; but at this period our troops had not experienced the engrained animosity of the Spanish nation.

Our losses in the assault were serious. Out of

about 1,200 officers and men who composed the storming column, 120 were killed, 277 wounded. Such officers as Brownrigg and Vassal, the hero of Maldonado, could ill be spared.

Previous to the assault the British casualties had been 30 killed and 174 wounded or missing. The price, therefore, of Monte Video was in round numbers 600 officers and men.

The enemy's losses were, however, a great deal higher. Those at the assault alone were estimated at 800 killed, 2,500 wounded or prisoners. About 1,500 of the garrison escaped.

Our naval and military forces worked harmoniously together, and the seamen were of the greatest use in dragging up guns and stores from the landing-place. On the capture of the city, fifty-seven vessels of various kinds and fifteen gunboats fell into our hands.

PART III.—ATTACK UPON BUENOS AYRES, 1807.

It has been shown how the British Government, on hearing of Beresford's capture of Buenos Ayres, felt considerable hesitation as to the course to be pursued. Moved rather by public opinion than by any definite views of their own, the Ministers who had received the news on 12 September, 1806, despatched reinforcements under Sir Samuel Auchmuty,* and at the same time, with that mania for scattering their available forces which was so prominent a characteristic of this period of our history, decided to send out a force for the conquest of the west (!) coast of South America, a project which it was hoped would meet

* The letter of the Secretary of State to Auchmuty was dated 22 September, 1806.

with the same success as that which had in the first instance been gained at Buenos Ayres on the east coast.

At the end of October a body of troops entrusted to the command of Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd, of subsequent Light Division fame, sailed from England, escorted by a naval force under Admiral Murray. Craufurd's command was as follows:—

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) (4 troops), about	300 men.
5th Regiment... ..	678 „
36th „	900 „
45th „	661 „
88th „	762 „
95th Rifles (5 companies) *	500 „
Deserters	250 „
Two companies R.A.	250 „
Total	4,301 rank and file.

Mr. Windham, Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, in a letter marked “Most Secret,” dated 30 October, 1806, explained to the General that the object of the expedition was “the capture of the sea-ports and fortresses and the reduction of the province of Chili.” The invasion of Peru was deprecated on the grounds that an enterprise against Lima might be beyond the power of the troops employed, an opinion in which, considering the strength of Craufurd's force, one may easily concur; though one's satisfaction at the gleam of Ministerial sanity dies away on reading further on that the General, on securing any “sufficient footing in Chili,” was to establish “an uninterrupted communication with General Beresford by a chain of posts, or

* Captains Norcott's, O'Hare's, Jenkinson's, Ramage's and Bennett's, of the 1st Battalion

in any other adequate manner." A chain of posts, to be detached from the 9,000 men comprising the combined forces of Craufurd and Auchmuty, extending across the Andes over 1,000 miles of country in which "every inhabitant was an enemy!" In truth, among the innumerable wild projects which chased each other at this period through the restless brain-pans of successive Ministers, it would be difficult to find a parallel to this effusion of Windham, either as regards its ill-defined objective or of its inconceivable ignorance not only of military requirements but of the most elementary geographical considerations.

In regard to further directions Mr. Windham was a little mysterious. He alluded to "future operations on a more extended scale, in which the force under Craufurd's command might be destined to co-operate." He directs that General to bear in mind that the establishment and retention of a military port on the *west* coast of South America, from which future operations might be carried on, was the main object of his enterprise. As to his relations with the inhabitants, General Craufurd is instructed to follow Beresford's example, and "abstain from all declarations by which his Majesty would stand pledged to any condition which it might be found inconvenient or difficult to fulfil." The fact is that the Government was attempting to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, and the customary fatal results of such a policy followed in due course. The idea of Miranda was to achieve the independence of the South American colonies, and with the aid of the British such a result might to a great extent have been attained, and would undoubtedly have been enormously popular with the inhabitants. There seems

also some reason to believe that the annexation of the South American settlements by Great Britain would have been in the long run acquiesced in. Ruled and colonised by Englishmen, they would, indeed, have made a splendid addition to the Empire; but what the colonists could not and would not stand was the prospect of being first conquered by the British and then of being handed back to the tender mercies of Spain, whenever the war between the latter and Great Britain should come to an end.

However, the English Government, unable either to adopt a resolute policy or to leave the whole matter alone, drifted along without any clear idea as to the future, and only hoping that something might turn up. On 29 December, the Cabinet at length decided to send orders to Beresford to stop the troops. On 2 January came news of the reported loss of Buenos Ayres.*

But to return to Craufurd. That officer, having reached the Cape of Good Hope on 20 March, 1807, was overtaken by a sloop of war, bringing news from the War Office of Beresford's disaster and directing the General to proceed at once to the Rio de la Plata to reinforce Auchmuty. Setting sail on 7 April, Craufurd arrived at the mouth of the river on 14 June, and reported his arrival. But Sir Samuel Auchmuty was no longer in command. The rumours of the loss of Buenos Ayres had been officially confirmed on 25 January. The Cabinet decided that the combined forces of Craufurd and Auchmuty required the services of

*Bad news usually travels fast. In this case the exception proved the rule. News of the capture of Buenos Ayres reached England in seventy-nine days after the event. News of its recapture took 143 days to come, and the official notification was not received for another three weeks.

an officer of superior rank, and in February, 1807, Lieutenant-General Whitelocke had been selected for the command, and had arrived in the Rio de la Plata on 9 May.

General Whitelocke, who has gained an unfortunate notoriety as being the only British general cashiered in modern times, was an officer by no means devoid of administrative power and ability. It is only fair to say that Whitelocke's previous record went far to justify his selection. Highly educated, and an encourager of the acquirements of military knowledge in his subordinates, Whitelocke's fate must ever excite a feeling of pity rather than of contempt.

Whitelocke's instructions were very much those which had been given to General Craufurd, only that he was in addition called on to avenge Beresford's disaster and to punish the violation of his capitulation. Mr. Windham, however, took the opportunity of giving another proof of his utter failure to grasp the situation by suggesting that "an addition might be made to his Majesty's forces by troops raised in Buenos Ayres," and this, too, after having given the broadest possible hint that the inhabitants were to be used as a cat's-paw and handed back to Spain at the conclusion of the war.

Previous to this, Sir S. Auchmuty, after the capture of Monte Video, had found himself in a difficult position. The provisioning and requirements of the troops were matters of anxious care, for although meat was cheap and abundant, flour and fuel were extremely scarce, and forage for the horses, excepting grass, did not exist. The Spaniards, too, were at first "inveterately hostile," and the British force was too weak to attempt the attack of the city of Buenos Ayres with any prospect of success; in fact, Auchmuty was of

opinion that in order to conquer and hold the country, an army of not less than 15,000 men was absolutely essential.

Under these circumstances the General resolved to ascertain whether anything could be gained by negotiation. In a letter to the High Court of Audiencia of Buenos Ayres, Sir Samuel drew the attention of the authorities to the violation of the terms of Beresford's capitulation, and demanded the release of the prisoners. At the same time he invited the inhabitants to throw off the yoke of Spain and to place themselves under the laws and protection of the British Government.

In reply, the Court of Audiencia denied the fact of any capitulation having taken place at all, asserting that Beresford had surrendered absolutely at discretion, and that the agreement referred to had been drawn up long afterwards in consequence of Beresford's desire to have a document wherewith to justify his conduct with the War Office. The Court, moreover, made a counter-charge against Beresford and Colonel Pack of the 71st, who had escaped with him, of breaking their parole, and in conclusion utterly refused to throw off their allegiance to Spain.

Further experience, however, convinced the British General that there were in fact two parties within the city, and that although the Court of Audiencia, representing the government officials of Church and State, was faithful to the mother country, there was a large body, mostly natives of the country, together with a few Spaniards, who were anxious to throw off the yoke of Spain and ready to accept the aid of England in furtherance of their object, provided that they incurred no risk of losing their independence at the conclusion of peace.

It was, however, precisely this assurance which Auchmuty was not authorised to give, and the latter therefore contented himself (pending the arrival of reinforcements) with holding on to the left bank of the river, strengthening his position at Monte Video and feeling his way up country as far as Colonia del Sacramento, immediately opposite Buenos Ayres.

Colonia was occupied by the 40th Regiment, three companies of Light Infantry, three of Riflemen, and two guns, under Colonel Pack. The port was attacked one night and very nearly captured by the Spaniards, who were in their turn attacked by the garrison on 7 June and defeated, with the loss of seven guns. The enemy was commanded by General Elio, who shortly afterwards was fighting as our ally in the Peninsula.

Such was the state of affairs on the arrival of Lieutenant-General Whitlocke with his second in command, Major-General Leveson-Gower.

Whitlocke decided to await the arrival of Craufurd and his force, which could now not be far distant, before attacking Buenos Ayres.

The rainy season was at hand, and it was essential not to delay the attack longer than was absolutely necessary. Preparations were vigorously carried forward. As many horses for the cavalry and guns as possible were procured, but the numbers fell far short of the requirements; the remounts were unbroken and at the best of times unequal to the weight of our dragoons. The grass also at this time of year (the depth of winter in countries south of the Equator) contained little nutriment; the horses sank under the unwonted exertion, and eventually only about 187 of the 17th Dragoons were mounted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bourke, the Assistant-Quarter-

master-General, was despatched up La Plata, with a naval officer, to decide upon a landing place on the right bank. The number of shoals, and the difficulties of navigation for ships of heavy burden higher up the river, led to the selection of the Ensenada (Bay or Anchorage) de Barragon, a village about thirty miles east of Buenos Ayres. Barragon was said to be connected with the capital by a coach road, but intelligence was hard to gain, for the citizens of Monte Video either confined themselves to the left bank, or used the river for their occasional trading excursions to Buenos Ayres. As much as this was, however, ascertained: that there were three roads, of which that on the heights was the best; that in order to reach the heights some marshy ground would have to be traversed, through which, however, the waggons and carts of the country commonly passed; that there were but few farmhouses on the way; and that no shelter could be expected short of Buenos Ayres. With regard to the enemy, it was understood that he intended to oppose the British landing, in the event of its being attempted in the neighbourhood of the capital; that he meant to defend the passage of the Rio Chuelo, a small confluent of La Plata, and had constructed batteries upon the further bank. His force was variously estimated at from 4,000 to 10,000 men.

Beresford, who after his escape had declined to take the command from Auchmuty, but had stayed with him on terms of intimacy for three weeks previous to embarking for England, knew little or nothing of the country in the immediate locality of the Ensenada, and Pack, who remained in South America, knew equally little, besides which, the latter was at this time commanding the garrison at Colonia, 130 miles distant. It

happened that the Quartermaster-General's staff was incomplete. Colonel Bourke had been appointed A.Q.M.G. It had been intended that two D.A.Q.M.G.'s should assist him. Only one, however, had been appointed by the Duke of York, and that one was known to be a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards! Probably for this reason it happened that no officers were sent across La Plata river to ascertain personally the nature of the roads and country. However, enough information had been gleaned to enable the General to assure himself that the difficulties of transport would be considerable, and he accordingly took measures for cutting down the baggage to the smallest possible dimensions.

Craufurd, as stated above, at length arrived at the mouth of the river on 14 June. On the 16th a proposal for an exchange of prisoners was declined by General Whitelocke, who, in view of the tone of Liniers' previous communications with Auchmuty, declined all correspondence with him.

No time was lost in completing the preparations for the expedition. On the day following Craufurd's arrival the troops were brigaded, and on the 20th were put on board the transports, which were provisioned with rations for 10,000 men for twenty-one days. Twenty-eight guns of varied calibre were embarked, with 200 rounds per gun. Of small ammunition about 500 rounds per man were taken.

With a view to concentrating the army for the paramount object, General Leveson-Gower was ordered to Colonia to bring away the garrison, and either to abandon the port or to leave it in charge of a small detachment at his discretion. In pursuance of these orders, Leveson-Gower, having adopted the former

alternative, returned with the garrison, 1,550 strong, and on the 26th rejoined headquarters, which by this time had embarked on board the transports.

On 28 June, at 9.30 a.m., the disembarkation was begun. The landing was not opposed, but was conducted with a total absence of method and order. General Gower, with the first troops landed, comprising the Light Battalion, four companies of Riflemen, the 38th and 87th Regiments, occupied the heights above Barragon, about four miles distant. Each man carried three days cooked rations. It had been calculated that this supply would enable them to reach Reduction, a village twenty miles distant, where another three days supply could be obtained from the ships off the Punta de Quilmés.

By the same evening the whole of the infantry and part of the artillery were landed, and by sunset on the 29th the whole force, consisting of 7,822 rank and file and 200 seamen, had been disembarked, with sixteen field guns. The artillery comprised eight 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, five captured Spanish 4-pounders, and one $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. howitzer. Two hundred rounds per gun and 6,000 rounds of small arm ammunition were under charge of the commander of the Royal Artillery. One hundred and fifty dragoons were mounted.

Unexpected difficulties had, however, already arisen. Many of the horses on being landed broke away and were never recovered. Others refused to carry their packs, and in order to supply their places it was found necessary to dismount forty of the troopers, and to hand their horses over to the commissariat. The road between the village and the heights, for a mile and three-quarters, proved a terrible swamp, covered with water at least 2 ft. deep. General Leveson-Gower's

horse fell with him three times. The march occupied double or treble the usual time, and of the guns, although drawn by six instead of four horses, five had to be abandoned and their teams distributed among the remainder. Six guns were brought up on the 29th, but it was not until the following day that the remaining five available reached the top of the heights.

The army had been organised in two Divisions, commanded by Generals Whitlocke and Leveson-Gower respectively.

In the advanced (Leveson-Gower's) Division, the 1st Brigade, composed of the Light Battalion and four companies of the Rifles, was under command of General Craufurd, probably not in the best of tempers at finding himself unexpectedly degraded from his position as an independent commander of a large force to that of a brigadier. The 2nd Brigade, including at first the 38th and 87th (afterwards 36th and 88th Regiments), was commanded by General Lumley, who, as senior cavalry officer, had already had a dispute with Leveson-Gower relative to the destruction of part of the cavalry equipment. Four 6-pounders and two 3-pounders accompanied the Division.

The 2nd Division, under Whitlocke himself, also consisted of two brigades; one, under command of Colonel Mahon of the 9th Light Dragoons, comprising the Carabiniers, 9th Light Dragoons, 40th and 45th Regiments; the other, under that of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, made up of the 5th, 38th, and 87th Regiments, with four companies of Riflemen. The 47th and a few details under Colonel Backhouse, total strength 1,353, remained behind to garrison Monte Video; the 89th, which, together with some 500 recruits and a

troop of Horse Artillery, had sailed from England with Whitelocke, had not yet arrived.

On 29 June, Whitelocke, having reached the heights of Ensenada de Barragon with the main body of the army at mid-day, directed General Leveson-Gower to advance two or three miles in the direction of Buenos Ayres, the short distance being accounted for by the fact of the transport and five of the guns being still in rear. Leveson-Gower complied, but pushed Craufurd's brigade five miles ahead of Lumley's.

On the 30th the guns were brought up, but the seamen and horses, who had dragged them through the swamp, being too much exhausted to proceed further, the Lieutenant-General directed Colonel Mahon, with the 40th and 17th, to remain with them, while the remainder of the army continued its advance. The best part of the morning had now gone, and when night fell Whitelocke had only reached a point five miles in advance of the heights, while Leveson-Gower was about seven miles further on.

With a view to obtaining shelter and fuel at the few farmhouses, the column was greatly scattered, and the units hardly in a position to support one another in the event of attack by an enterprising foe.

On 1 July, Whitelocke moved forward before sunrise (about 7 a.m. at that time of year), and joined Leveson-Gower at 11 o'clock; the latter then continued his advance, hoping to reach the Chuelo before nightfall. Whitelocke halted till 1 p.m., and resuming his march reached the village of Reduction a little before sunset.

A message was then received from the advance guard to the effect that General Leveson-Gower, finding the ground in his front very marshy, had halted two miles beyond Reduction. The Commander-in-Chief resolved

to halt the following day, partly to await the arrival of Mahon and reconnoitre the Chuelo, and partly to revictual his troops from the Punta de Quilmés, whose rations had been only intended to last till the evening of the 30th, and had, in fact, been partly spoilt in crossing the first swamp. The men were suffering a good deal from hunger. Meat, indeed, had been obtained from sheep and bullocks captured on the march, but bread was almost non-existent, and spirits had perforce been left behind. The march, too, had been harassing from the number of rivulets to be crossed. The troops during the course of the day, especially the 36th and 88th Regiments, which had been cooped up on board ship for many months and were out of condition, suffered from fatigue; and, with a view to relieving them, Whitelocke had directed the men to throw down the blankets which they had hitherto been carrying on their backs.

Rain had, however, been falling heavily during the day, and in the course of the night the General, aware that a succession of storms might now be expected, fearing the consequent difficulties of crossing the Chuelo, and anxious to get his troops under shelter in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, changed his mind and resolved to march in the morning. A letter was sent to the Admiral asking him to land provisions at some point westward of Buenos Ayres. The Quartermaster-General was despatched with orders to General Leveson-Gower to feel his way across the Rio Chuelo at any ford practicable above the bridge, which was known to be held by the enemy, to take up a position on the heights westward of Buenos Ayres, and communicate with the shipping, and, if occasion offered, to enter into communication with General Liniers with a view to the

surrender of the town. It was intimated in conclusion that the Commander-in-Chief intended to support Leveson-Gower with his own column.

In pursuance of these unexpected orders, the two Divisions, leaving on the ground the food which they had no time to cook, marched off between 9 and 10 a.m., leaving behind them, however, at Reduction several hundred men unable to proceed further, while a message was sent to Mahon to bring up his brigade to Reduction and await further instructions. Hitherto the troops had been moving directly on the bridge over the Chuelo. But a distant fire, noticed on the previous evening, had given the impression that the bridge had been destroyed, and in any case it was desirable to turn the enemy's position rather than attack it in front. The Divisions consequently now wheeled to the left, and moved southward for some distance in parallel columns, with a view to finding a suitable passage higher up the river. The march, as on the day previous, was much harassed by the enemy's videttes, who even penetrated into the spaces between the Divisions, captured one staff officer and cut another to pieces within 300 yards of the column. On being fired at they galloped off, but it was impossible to drive them away permanently. The few horses remaining to the 17th had broken down, and Leveson-Gower was reduced to mounting his two orderlies on his own spare chargers. There appears to have been no system of visual signalling, and the consequence was that communication between the two Divisions became impossible. A large body of the enemy's mounted troops now made its appearance, menacing the column, and, on being driven off, retired across the Chuelo by the Passo Chico, a ford previously believed to be impracticable. Leveson-Gower followed

by the same ford, hoping his change of direction would be noticed and conformed to by Whitelocke; and on the further bank Craufurd, commanding the advanced brigade, observed a force of 4,000 of the enemy, evidently hurrying up from the bridge, which they had made certain would be the point of attack. Their intention was, obviously, to take post upon the heights overlooking the ford, where the ground, "intersected with prickly pear hedges, woods of peach trees, thick and almost impassable gardens, houses, &c.," offered every facility for defence. In this they were, however, anticipated by the Light Brigade, and retired in confusion towards Buenos Ayres. In spite of repeated orders from General Leveson-Gower to halt, Craufurd pursued the enemy into the suburbs south of the city. At the end of a large open square, where they had planted eight pieces of cannon, the Spaniards attempted to make a stand, but, in spite of the disparity of numbers—for the Light Brigade was hardly 900 strong—Craufurd instantly attacked with the bayonet. The enemy hardly awaited the shock, but fled in confusion, leaving ten pieces of cannon in the hands of the British. Craufurd followed for three-quarters of a mile in pursuit, and was anxious to pursue his advantage still further, being of opinion that with the assistance of Lumley's brigade he could capture the town then and there. Night, however, was drawing on apace. The 36th and 88th Regiments, having been without food all day, were dead beat, and though they had by this time been brought up on the right of the Light Brigade, Leveson-Gower, who had come up during the skirmish, decided to leave picquets on the ground which had been won and to retire to a large space

three-quarters of a mile in rear, called the Corral de Miserere, and to bivouac there for the night. The bivouac was the reverse of comfortable. The Corral is the slaughter-ground of Buenos Ayres, and the ground was covered with putrid offal. The troops were much fatigued after their eighteen-mile march. Fires, however, were forbidden, and no cooking could be done.

Meanwhile, General Whitelocke, with the main body of the army, had, as we have seen, proceeded from the bivouac of the preceding night in a direction parallel to that taken by Leveson-Gower's Division. That officer had in the morning reported to the Commander-in-Chief that he had received information from a countryman to the effect that the Chico ford was impracticable, and Whitelocke had, in consequence, determined to make a slight *détour* with a view to finding a pass higher up. When Leveson-Gower, having found his mistake, wheeled to the right and crossed the Passo Chico, his change of direction was not immediately observed by the other column, and, when discovered, Whitelocke's guide, on being questioned, stated that the separation would be only momentary, and that the columns would almost immediately converge again. With this assurance the General had to be content; but, shortly afterwards, finding himself quite out of sight of the other Division, he again referred to the guide, who thereupon admitted that he had to some extent lost his way, and that the Chuelo ford for which he was heading was still some miles distant. It was now 3 p.m., hardly two hours of daylight remained. The troops were tired, hungry, and discontented. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, on being asked his opinion, was decidedly in favour of halting for the night. Towards

sunset the sound of musketry was heard in the direction of Buenos Ayres, but the want of a mounted force and a large intervening swamp made it impossible to ascertain what was going on, and the troops bivouacked in absolute ignorance of the fate of the other column!

Next morning before daylight Whitelocke broke up his bivouac, crossed the Chuelo, and joined Leveson-Gower's Division. A summons by the latter to General Liniers to surrender the town had been rejected, and preparations were at once made for an assault on the following day.

General Whitelocke, before leaving Monte Video, had, in course of conversation, expatiated to General Craufurd on the extreme danger of exposing troops in the streets of Buenos Ayres to fire from the flat roofs of the houses, the occupants of which would be themselves invisible, being protected by the parapet, about 3 ft. high. Without forming any specific plan in advance, his general idea had been to occupy the Plaza de Toros, a large open space on the north-east side of the town, near the beach, but situated on high ground commanding the city. Once in possession of the place, he expected to be able to dictate terms to the inhabitants. At the subsequent court-martial, Colonel Pack, who, though better acquainted than anyone else with Buenos Ayres, had, unfortunately, not been consulted, expressed the confident opinion that with hostile batteries erected in the Plaza and a well-combined attack from the navy, Buenos Ayres could not have held out for an hour.

Unfortunately, though not unnaturally, Whitelocke, on rejoining Leveson-Gower on 3 July, asked whether in view of what the latter had seen of the city, he had formed any plan for attack. Leveson-Gower, who from

start to finish appears to have been the evil genius of the campaign, at once produced a cut-and-dried scheme, probably one of the most curious and unpractical which ever emanated from the brain of a general officer.

In an evil hour for his reputation, Whitelocke allowed his better judgment to be overborne, and in spite of the warning of Mr. White, an American merchant living in Buenos Ayres, to the effect that the houses would be barricaded, the streets entrenched and armed with cannon, and that a desperate resistance might be expected, the assault was determined on, and only postponed from mid-day on 4 July to daybreak on the 5th.

During the greater part of the 4th, skirmishing went on at the outposts. A second summons to surrender was peremptorily rejected by the Governor:

Before dawn next day the troops, rather over 5,000 strong, exclusive of the reserve, were drawn up in one line of columns fronting nearly due east on the outskirts of the town, and, in pursuance of General Gower's scheme, arrangements for the assault were made as follows:—

On the extreme left Sir S. Auchmuty, at the Recollata, was directed to detach the 38th Regiment to occupy the Plaza de Toros and high ground adjoining.

“The streets of Buenos Ayres all ran nearly parallel or at right angles to each other. As they are at equal distances (apart) the town is divided into a number of squares, the side of one of them is 136 yards. At the bottom of the town near the river is a strong fort.”* The length of the city along the river was rather more

* Evidence given at Whitelocke's court-martial.

than two miles, its depth one mile. The two remaining regiments of Auchmuty's brigade, the 87th and 5th, and the two regiments of Lumley's brigade, the 36th and 88th, were directed to penetrate by half battalions in columns of sections right in front, down the eight streets immediately to the right of the road taken by the 38th, and to occupy the houses nearest the river. The 9th Light Dragoons and Carabiniers were directed to move along the central streets leading to the Fort; but as it was known that the main body of the enemy was posted in this direction, orders were given that these two regiments, after proceeding about a quarter of a mile into the town, should halt and take up a position with a view to sweeping the central approaches with a 6-pounder gun. On the right centre the Light Brigade, divided into two columns, each accompanied by a 3-pounder gun—commanded respectively by Colonel Pack and General Craufurd—was directed to penetrate if possible down to the river, and there occupy the high buildings as near as possible to the La Plata river. On the extreme right the 45th Regiment, divided into wings, was directed to advance, left in front, up the next two streets on the right of the Light Battalion, and occupy the Residencia, a large enclosure, 150 yds. by 110 yds. near the river, containing what had formerly been the Royal Hospital.

Two corporals with crowbars were ordered to accompany each column. Instructions were given that the troops were to get over the mile or so of the ground between the advanced posts and the river as quickly as possible, that with this object muskets were to be unloaded and no firing allowed, as the greatest opposition was expected in the centre. Directions were given that in the event of resistance being encountered, the

column concerned, if belonging to the left wing, was to move to the street on the left of that in which it had originally started, and if belonging to the right wing, to that on the right, the idea being that if all went well the two wings should on reaching the buildings adjoining the river face inwards and establish a line of stations on the flanks of the main defences of the enemy, *i.e.*, at the Fort. It is obvious, however, that the failure of any one column to penetrate the town directly to its post would mar the whole plan.

The assaulting columns had no support except what they could derive from one another, and no arrangements had been made for the co-operation of the Navy.

The following troops (inclusive of the dismounted cavalry occupying, as stated above, the heads of the central streets) remained in reserve near the Commander-in-Chief: four troops of Carabiniers; 9th Light Dragoons, armed with carbines and bayonets, dismounted; about eighty dismounted and thirty mounted men of the 17th; one company of the 88th, guarding the hospital; and twenty men from each regiment guarding the men's packs, which had been left on the ground at the Corral de Miserere. The number of the reserve was nominally about 1,100, but the dragoons were the only troops available for the support of the columns, the remainder, except those on guard, being artillerymen.

A message was sent to Colonel Mahon ordering him up from Reduction to the bridge over the Chuelo, which had now been evacuated but not destroyed, by the enemy.

At 6.30 a.m. on 5 July a cannon-shot from the centre gave the signal to advance. The columns of

attack pushed forward into the town, where "an extraordinary stillness" prevailed. About half of the space dividing them from the river had been gained, when a terrific fire burst out on every side from the roofs of the houses, from behind barricades in the streets, from every loop-holed wall. The order to diverge to the right and left in case of resistance was in most cases either forgotten or found impossible to carry out. The roads leading towards the centre of the town were broken up, barricaded, and armed with artillery. Each householder defended his own house with the aid of his negroes. The crowbars and other tools were found useless either in breaking open doors or destroying obstacles.

On the left the 38th, after a sharp encounter, seized the Plaza de Toros, and with a single captured gun cannonaded the barracks of the Retiro, which at 9 a.m. surrendered, leaving 400 prisoners and twenty-eight guns in the hands of the victors.

On the right of the 38th, the 5th and 87th reached the houses adjoining the river without any great opposition, capturing a few guns and prisoners. Next to them Lumley's brigade encountered a desperate resistance, but the 36th also penetrated to the river and hoisted their colours on a house-top. Worse fortune attended the 88th. Composed of young soldiers, who had been cooped up for the best part of a year on board ship, the regiment was by no means in a condition for the task imposed upon it. Large numbers had fallen out on the march from Barragon. On being inspected by General Leveson-Gower previous to the attack, their firelocks had been found to be loaded, contrary to orders. As it was just time to march off, the General ordered the men to draw their flints, and though the flints were subsequently

replaced by the main body of the regiment, it so happened that two companies which had been called up at the last moment from the reserve took part in the assault without flints, an incident which was subsequently made the ground of an unfounded accusation against General Whitelocke, to the effect that he had ordered the whole of his troops to be marched into the town without flints. The 88th, from its central position, found itself opposed by the strongest defences of the enemy. Grape-shot from guns in pits enfilading the streets decimated its ranks. The left wing, about 225 strong, succeeded in reaching a block of houses near the river, in the street next but one to the Plaza adjoining the Fort, but being overwhelmed by the enemy's fire was compelled to surrender. A like fate overtook the right wing, which had not got much further than the centre of the town. In the struggle the 88th had lost more than half its numbers killed or wounded, including no less than seventeen officers. There is a certain touch of Irish humour in the fact that the Colonel, anticipating a disaster, had taken the precaution of leaving his Colours with the guard over the packs.

The surrender of the 88th, a little before mid-day, enabled the Spaniards to concentrate their forces on the 36th. The streets in rear and in front of the houses occupied by the latter were swept with artillery fire from the Fort and the Plaza adjoining, and an incessant musketry fire from the parapets of the neighbouring houses was poured upon the gallant defenders. The 36th nobly maintained the honour of their country. Their Colonel, Bourne, noticing two Spanish guns in position outside the Fort, begged General Lumley's leave to seize them. The guns were taken, and an

officer tried to enter the Fort with the retiring Spaniards, but finding himself followed only by a sergeant (named Vinicombe) he was obliged to retire. Six men of the 88th, who had made their way over the tops of some houses, reported the fate of their regiment. Repeated summonses to surrender were received; but Lumley, who was present here in person, absolutely declined to listen to any terms, and being reinforced by a wing of the 5th held his position until 2 p.m., when, apprehensive of being absolutely cut off and his ammunition being exhausted, he retired with the remnant of both regiments upon Sir S. Auchmuty's position at the Plaza de Toros. In the opinion of General Lumley all chance of success had been extinguished by 10 a.m., yet during all these trying hours the behaviour of both men and officers "evinced that degree of cool determination, steady, patient perseverance and prompt obedience to orders which are the real criterion of true bravery and discipline."

Meanwhile, on the right varying fortune had attended the attack. The left wing of the 45th, commanded by Major (afterwards Sir Jasper) Nichols, occupied without much opposition at 7.15 a.m. the Residencia, a large rectangular enclosure, 150 yds. by 100 yds., containing several buildings in addition to the Royal Hospital, situated about 300 yds. from the river with no intervening buildings, and in easy communication with it.

On the left, however, of the 45th, Colonel Pack, with 600 men of the Light Brigade, got within full view of the La Plata, but was repulsed from the Franciscan Convent with terrible loss. Convinced from his experience of Buenos Ayres that the task in which they had embarked was an impossible one, Pack strongly

urged General Craufurd, who came up at the moment, to retire to the Residencia, but the latter, considering that he should not be justified in retreating at this early hour, determined to occupy the Convent and Cathedral of St. Domingo. Pack, with about seventy men, and Colonel Guard, with the Grenadier company of the 45th, who had just arrived from the right, accompanied Craufurd, the remainder of Pack's column, under Colonel Cadogan, having shut itself up in two adjacent houses, where it was soon afterwards compelled to surrender.

Within the Cathedral of St. Domingo, which was full of terrified priests and wounded Spaniards, were found the Colours of the 71st, captured the year before. The King's Colour was hoisted on the roof. As a post of defence, however, the Convent proved a delusion, and Craufurd found himself exposed to a biting fire from the neighbouring houses. Riflemen were posted on the top, but the slanting roof was not as advantageous for defence as others which were flat. At noon a Spanish officer with a flag of truce approached, and the British troops flattered themselves that the enemy wished to capitulate. The purport of the message, however, was exactly the reverse: it was to inform Craufurd of the surrender of the 88th, and to request him to follow its example. The summons was peremptorily rejected; but it being tolerably obvious that matters were in a parlous condition, while no reinforcements were arriving, the General made an effort to evacuate the post. The attempt proved unsuccessful. The enemy in the street gave way, but those on the housetops poured down so heavy a fire that in two or three minutes forty men of the 45th, including the whole of the two front sections and Major Trotter of

the 37th, who led the sortie, had fallen. The troops were ordered back into the Convent. As the day went on, the position became more and more hopeless. Overwhelmed by the fire from the adjoining houses the Riflemen were compelled to quit the roof. Guns were brought up from the Fort, and threatened to blow in the wooden gates of the Convent. The cessation of the firing in all other directions warned Craufurd that the attack generally had failed. His troops, exhausted by eight hours incessant fighting, were not in any condition for further efforts. No reinforcements had arrived. The nearest troops were at the Residencia, half a mile distant. The position was absolutely isolated and at the mercy of the assailants, estimated at 6,000. Under these circumstances, at 4 p.m., with feelings more readily imagined than described, Craufurd—after consultation with his field officers—hoisted the white flag and surrendered to the enemy. The soldiers, shedding bitter tears, were marched, under the shouts and hootings of the rabble, to the Fort. The officers were taken to Liniers' house, where they received every mark of civility which the circumstances of the case would permit.

We must now return to General Whitelocke, who before daybreak had taken up his position, accompanied by General Leveson-Gower and the officers of his staff, in rear of the centre, at the Corral de Miserere.

From this point nothing very much could be seen of the assaulting columns. After a time heavy firing was heard, then a crowd of Spanish fugitives appeared escaping from the town, while a body of about 300 of the enemy's horse approaching from the rear threatened the sentries guarding the packs. They were dispersed by a handful of mounted dragoons. No report was

forthcoming from any of the columns. At 9 a.m. Whitelocke directed the Carabiniers and 9th Dragoons, dismounted, to advance from their position in the centre with a view to opening up communication with the regiments on their right and left. The troopers, coming under a heavy fire, charged with bayonets fixed to their carbines. The attack was repulsed, and the troops retired in some confusion, with the loss of their two senior officers, finally resuming a defensive position somewhat in advance of that which they had previously held.

The General then sent his aides-de-camp for news. On the right they entirely failed. At 1 p.m. it was rumoured that the flag on the Fort had been struck. The day was hazy, but every now and then the King's Colour of the 71st and the Riflemen could be seen on the roof of the Convent of St. Domingo. Towards sunset the firing ceased. At 4.30 p.m. Captain Whittingham, A.D.C., brought word of Auchmuty's position. His post was safe; he had captured 32 guns and 700 prisoners, and he had opened up communication with the shipping.

The fate of the right columns was unknown. Whitelocke's anxiety had, however, been rather for Auchmuty than for Craufurd, and although the General was deeply disquieted, he hoped for the best. It was now dark, and any further efforts were reserved till next morning. Orders had been despatched on the 4th to Colonel Mahon to come up to the bridge over the Chuelo. At daybreak on the 6th Captain Whittingham was despatched with an escort to ask him to come up with as little delay as possible to the Corral, with a view to the renewal of the attack. After delivering his message, Whittingham was directed to ascertain pre-

cisely the state of affairs on the right.* In accordance with a request from Auchmuty, Whitelocke had decided to join the latter at the Plaza de Toros, and was about to set out when a letter arrived from General Liniers proposing to return all the prisoners into his hands, including those taken with Beresford the previous year, provided that Whitelocke would re-embark his army and evacuate the whole of the Rio de la Plata, including Monte Video. The Spanish General observed, in conclusion, that, should these terms not be accepted, he could not, in view of the exasperation of the Spaniards, undertake to answer for the safety of the prisoners.

Whitelocke, in reply, declined the proposal, but suggested a twenty-four hours truce for the collection of the wounded. He and Leveson-Gower then joined Auchmuty. A consultation ensued. Whitelocke estimated his losses at 2,500. He was very near the mark. Fifteen officers and 386 non-commissioned officers and men had, in fact, been killed; fifty-seven officers, 592 men wounded; ninety-four officers and 1,831 men—about 250 of them wounded—were prisoners (of whom 1,457 belonged to Craufurd's brigade). On the other hand, we had captured 1,000 of the enemy and about forty guns, were in possession of strong posts on the right and left flanks near the river, and in occupation of a central position on the north side of the town. Leveson-Gower and Auchmuty, on being asked their opinion, concurred in advising the acceptance of Liniers' terms, subject to slight modification. General Leveson-Gower was therefore despatched to Liniers' headquarters.

* Whittingham succeeded in reaching Colonel Mahon, and afterwards Major Nichols at the Residencia. Mahon came up without delay to the Corral.

Meanwhile, firing had recommenced. The gunboats were bombarding the town. An attack made upon the Residencia was brilliantly repelled and two Spanish guns captured. At the Corral a picquet of the 87th, consisting of twenty men under a quartermaster-sergeant, assailed by parties issuing from the city, not only drove them off, but made two officers and seventy men prisoners.

At about 4 p.m. orders were received to suspend all hostilities, and on 7 July a definite treaty was signed. The prisoners on either side were released. The feeling of the Spanish mob was so strong against Colonel Pack, who had, as they considered, broken his parole, that Liniers, in order to save his life, had already sent him disguised as a Spaniard to the British lines. The British troops were concentrated about the Plaza de Toros, where they gave vent to their feelings of rage and disappointment by writing upon walls and doorways in conspicuous positions the inscription, "Whitelocke is either a coward or a traitor, or both." A few days later they were embarked for England. Monte Video was evacuated within the specified time, and our possessions on the Rio de la Plata were no more.

During the summer of 1808 a force, consisting partly of the same regiments, was again collected to act in South America, but in the nick of time was diverted to earn undying laurels in the Peninsula, and the dream of South American conquest faded away, never to be revived.

LEWIS BUTLER.

TWO TOURS OF TROOPING SERVICE.

[The following extracts from the diaries of the late General Lord Alexander Gordon Russell, G.C.B., have been kindly placed at our disposal by his son, Captain A. G. Russell.

In the first, an account of a voyage in a sailing transport conveying the 1st Battalion to Malta in 1840 is given, from which it will be seen that the conditions at that period did not differ materially from those so graphically described by Kincaid and George Simmons thirty years earlier when they sailed for the Peninsular War. Six weeks from Deptford to Plymouth, at any rate, allows of a fair margin for a run which now usually takes about twenty-four hours.

In the second, a brief account is given of the voyage of the 1st Battalion to the Cape in 1852 in the ill-fated *Megara*, which, despite her known unseaworthiness and repeated disasters, continued to carry troops until, in 1871, she became a total wreck in the Indian Ocean.

For reasons of space we have not reproduced the log of the daily run, but it may be of interest to record that during the whole voyage, which extended from 2 January to 23 March, 1852, the average daily run was under seventy nautical miles, or *an average of less than three knots an hour!*

From an analysis of the log it seems that under favourable conditions the *Megara* could steam and sail at about seven and half knots, her record day (the only one in which she exceeded 200 miles) being 210, or nearly nine knots. It is therefore not very surprising that she took eighty-four days to cover what is now usually done in fourteen.—ED.]

VOYAGE IN "ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON."

7 NOVEMBER, 1840.—We marched through London (Lord Mayor's Day) and embarked at Deptford for Malta on board sailing ship *Abercrombie Robinson*,

an old East Indiaman about the size of a fifty-gun frigate. We were very crowded, as besides the battalion there were two companies of 79th Highlanders on board for Gibraltar.

The following day (8 November) we dropped down to Greenhithe to adjust compasses. Whilst there something ran into us and carried away our flying jibboom and fore-topgallant mast. We then dropped down the river and anchored at the Lower Hope, the wind being foul. While there a collier and a barge collided under our bows and carried away our bowsprit, so we had to wait there till another one came from London. When it arrived it was found they had sent one for a twenty-five gun frigate instead of a fifty. After we had fitted it two Government steamers came to take us in tow, which they did one on each side. There was a very *thick fog*, and after we had been going some time the captain of one steamer said he saw his signal of recall flying at Sheerness! which, of course, was nonsense.

The other steamer towed us round into the Downs, where we anchored. The captain said he was going in to the "rendezvous" to pick up some men, and that if we hoisted a light he would come and take us in tow down the Channel. It was my middle watch, and when I went on deck I saw there was no light hoisted, so I asked one of the ship's officers why there was none. He replied in pretty strong language "that that fellow would never come and look after us." The next morning it was decided to get some fresh beef on board, which was done. They brought a quarter on to the poop. Some of us remarked, when they put a rope on to it, that the knot would most likely slip. The sailors said: "Of course we knew better than they how to tie knots," and gave orders for our men to hoist away,

which they did. The knot slipped and the quarter of beef came down on the skylight of the cabin under the poop, smashing it in, much to the discomfiture of a court-martial that was sitting there.

As there was no means on board for repairing the skylight we had to get one made at Deal, causing two or three days further delay. At last we got off and had a good run down Channel until we got well to the west of Plymouth, where a very strong wind headed us. As soon as the ship was brought up to the wind, the big jib carried away the small bowsprit and we had to bear up for Plymouth. Again the wind headed us, and the captain came into the cabin, where Colonel Hope was reading, and said: "I think it my duty to tell you that we shall probably go ashore on the Ram's Head," to which the Colonel replied: "What the devil business is that of mine?" However, we cleared the Ram's Head and got inside the breakwater all right, when the anchor was let go and with it the chain, which they had neglected to fasten, so it ran out and we brought up against a man-of-war which was at anchor in the Sound.

When the bowsprit was carried away it was necessary to send down the topgallant yards and masts. The crew mutinied and refused to go aloft, with the exception of one man, a negro, who sent down the three topgallant yards and masts by himself! We spent Christmas day at Plymouth, having been more than six weeks on board!

VOYAGE IN H.M.S. "MEGÆRA."

The Battalion having been ordered to the Cape, embarked on 2 January, 1852, on board H.M.S.

Megæra, steam frigate (auxiliary screw), commanded by a master, Commander Barlow by name. When she was converted into a troopship they did not caulk the gun ports on the main deck; consequently in heavy weather the water came in, which we found out to our cost that night. We went to the Downs and anchored; it was very rough, and we (my wife and I) had the stern cabin, which was flooded, and all our things floating about in the morning. We put into Plymouth.

Soon after leaving the Channel we got into some heavy weather off the Bay of Biscay, into which the captain headed the ship instead of keeping out. Our track on the chart showed like the letter Z with a long tail. Whilst in the Bay one of our sentries saw some smoke coming up by the funnel on the main deck. On his calling attention to it, one of the ship's company said "D—— her, let her burn!" At last we got out of the Bay and had heavy weather to Madeira, hatches being battened down the greater part of the time, and for two days no cooking was done.

We stayed two or three days at Madeira, which we much enjoyed. From thence we went to Sierra Leone, where we coaled, and then started down the coast of Africa, instead of which the captain should have stood out more to the west to catch the trade winds, but in those days masters of troopships had a percentage on all provisions issued, so the longer the voyage the better for them.

One day we fell in with a small man-of-war, who told our captain that there was a collier at Ascension, from which place we were then not far distant. However, our captain kept on his course along the coast under steam. We then met a foul wind, and

having only enough coal for forty-eight hours steaming, we had nothing to do but to proceed under sail. We very nearly sighted Tristan d'Acunha before we got a fair wind. From there we made a good run round the Cape into Simon's Bay, having been eighty-four days since we embarked at Dover!!

A. G. R.

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 1852.

THE Duke of Wellington died at Walmer Castle on 14 September, 1852. He had been Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade for over thirty years, having been gazetted in succession to Sir David Dundas on 19 February, 1820.

The 1st Battalion was at the time engaged in what was generally known as the "Second" Caffre War at the Cape. The 2nd Battalion was at Canterbury, having recently returned from a tour of service in Canada. On 17 November, as recorded by Sir William Cope, it proceeded to London in order to be present at the funeral and was billeted in Chelsea. On the 18th it headed the funeral procession from Chelsea Hospital to St. Paul's. The illustration here given represents the head of the funeral procession marching along Piccadilly, and is taken from the *Illustrated London News* of 27 November, 1852. The General Officer shown riding alongside the mounted Rifle Officer is the Duke of Cambridge, who at the time was Inspector-General of Cavalry at the Horse Guards.

The following letter from Queen Victoria to the Duke of Cambridge will show the extraordinary admiration, veneration, and affection in which the great Duke was held by all, from the highest in the land :—

BALMORAL,

22 September.

My dear George,—You will, I know, join in the grief of the whole nation at the loss of that great and immortal man



FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON 15 NOVEMBER, 1852.

PICCADILLY.—HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.—THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

(From the "Illustrated London News," 27 November, 1852.)

THE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF
WELLINGTON, 1852.

The late Sir John was born at Walmley Castle on 14th November 1856. He had been Colonel-in-Chief of the Buffs for over thirty years, having been promoted to that rank on 18th December 1904. He died on 19 February 1934.

[illegible]

The following letter from Queen Victoria to the Duke of Cambridge will show the extraordinary admiration, esteem, and affection in which the great Duke was held by all, from the highest in the land :—

BALMORAL,

22 September.

My dear George,—You will, I know, join in the grief of
whole nation at the loss of that great and immortal man



FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 18 NOVEMBER, 1852.
PICCADILLY.—HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.—THE RIFLE BRIGADE.
(From the "Illustrated London News," 27 November, 1852.)

whom it has been my privilege, I may truly say, to have known intimately. The dear old Duke's loss is an irreparable one in every sense of the word, and one cannot realise at all the possibility of his being no longer amongst us, or think of *England without him*. . . .

With Albert's love,
Ever, my dear George,
Your affectionate Cousin,
V. R.

The following is an extract from the Duke of Cambridge's diary of the period :—

11 *November*.—Went with the Queen, my mother, &c., to Chelsea Hospital to see the Lying-in-State of the Duke of Wellington. A most imposing sight. . . .

17 *November*.—Went to Chelsea Hospital at 7 and saw the detachments there of all the regiments paraded previously to seeing the Lying-in-State. A beautiful and most interesting sight for a soldier.

18 *November*.—This is the great day appointed for the Duke's funeral. Though most unpromising in the morning it turned out a most beautiful day. Up and dressed by 6.15, and out by a quarter before 7. I had the entire command and responsibility as regarded the troops. Everything went off to perfection and without an accident. The masses of people enormous; their conduct dignified and admirable in the extreme. The interior of St. Paul's very fine. I have kept detailed accounts, so shall not notice them here. Got home safe and sound, though a good deal tired, by 5.30, having first reported to Lord Hardinge that all was right.

Our second illustration is of the well-known Horse Guards' parade where the funeral procession was formed up prior to marching to St. Paul's. The windows above the main archway are those of the rooms in which the Duke of Wellington performed his duties as Commander-in-Chief for so many years.

From 1856 to 1871, these rooms were occupied by

the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief, whilst during the last five years our Colonel-in-Chief, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, has carried out his duties as Inspector-General to the Forces in the same quarters.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.



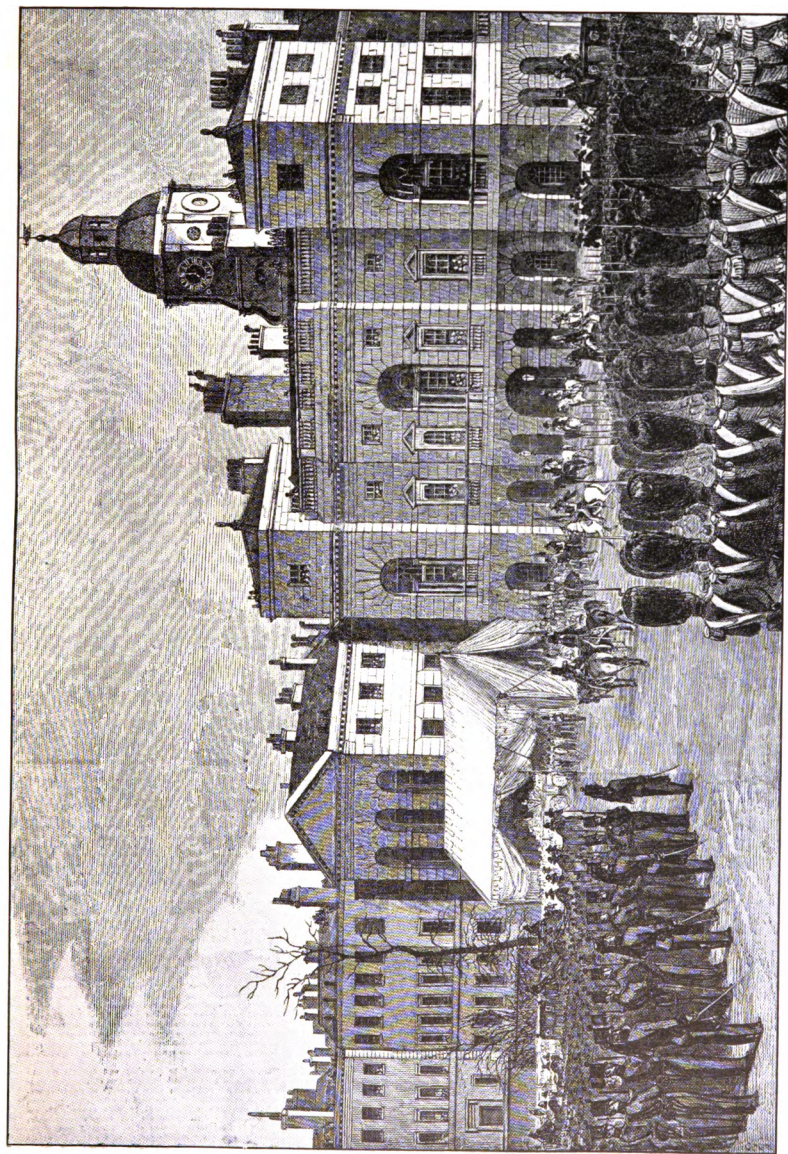
PROCESSION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 18 NOVEMBER, 1852.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON MARSHALLING THE PROCESSION.

THE LONDON NEWS, 27 NOVEMBER, 1852.

(1) The first of these is the fact that the
 (2) second of these is the fact that the
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(6) sixth of these is the fact that the



FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 18 NOVEMBER, 1852.
THE HORSE GUARDS.—MARSHALLING THE PROCESSION.
(From the "Illustrated London News," 27 November, 1852.)

The bridge over the Saar is to be widened to the extent of seven mètres. The barracks are to be put in direct communication with the platforms. The neighbouring station of Rieding is to be enlarged and a new line is to be constructed between Saarburg and Diemeringen. These gigantic works will necessitate the displacement of the bed of the Saar for a distance of 600 mètres.

The significance of this news is not that Germany is making immediate preparations for war, but rather that there is no interruption in German armaments. Of course, as General Langlois has justly observed to a local journalist, the French themselves are not idle. Indeed, the intelligence published by the *Matin* would not have been so striking had it not come, like the German naval programme itself, so soon after The Hague Conference and the Imperial speech at the Guildhall. It coincides with the announcement in the *Liberté* of the approaching realisation of the long projected strategic railway from Malmedy to Stavelot. The information, which comes from Brussels, says that the Belgian General Staff has always been opposed to this plan. The German troops stationed at the camp of Elsenborn would up to the present have had to proceed by way of Treves to the French frontier or to be delayed by *étapes* on the road. Thanks to the new line, the troops from Elsenborn will be only one hour from the Stavelot railway in Belgian territory, where the Liège-Luxemburg line would be available. The *Liberté* entitles this information "La Neutralité belge."—Ed.]

IN July last year I chanced to be at Aachen (or Aix-la-Chapelle, as it is best known to Englishmen), in Rhenish Prussia, and through the courtesy of some German friends was given a letter of introduction to Colonel von Brünowitz, commanding the camp at Elsenborn, not far from the Dutch and Belgian frontiers. Colonel von Brünowitz very kindly invited me to come over and see his camp. Accordingly, on 18 July, 1906, I took the train from Aachen to the nearest station to it. By good luck a German officer got into the same compartment, and answered all my enquiries in such a friendly way that I showed him my card of

introduction. He told me he was a civil engineer about to do his military training of twenty-eight days as a lieutenant in the Reserve of the Artillery, and pointed out the small Maltese cross in his cap badge as the mark of a Reserve officer. He was able to talk English fluently, and when we got out at the station took me with him in a small motor-car going up to the camp or Uebungsplatz as it is called, a great boon for me as it was three miles away. The country we passed through was very much like that round Sandhurst.

On arrival my new friend took me to the brigade office, where he found that my name had been noted and orders left with one of the non-commissioned officers in the office to give me a ticket of admission to the camp. Just about this time the infantry, who had been out since 4 a.m., marched into camp. They looked exceedingly smart and were of fine physique. They wore their blue tunics and low crowned spiked helmets. I never expected to see so much ceremonial as they marched in, with the band at the head of the column and the Colours uncased.

My new friend, the Artillery Reserve officer, stopped to greet a young one-year Volunteer, whom he treated as a family friend, while the young man on his part stood strictly to attention and saluted, because, though working for a commission in the Reserve, he was still only a private.

Colonel von Brünowitz now came out and received me with great cordiality. As the Commandant spoke no French or English, I was glad to find that my small stock of German stood the test of a little conversation. The Colonel asked me to go into the restaurant close by. In a far corner of the room the officers of a cavalry regiment were seated round a table. They

were dressed in drab serge jackets of a shade like that worn by our Punjabi regiments. The room was apparently used by the "Freiwilliger," or one-year Volunteers, as well as by the officers. It was amusing to watch them come in. A "Freiwilliger" would first turn to the nearest table where a medical officer (with the serpent of Esculapius on the collar, as a badge of his Department) was sitting, and banging his heels together would advance a few paces, turn to the next table and bang his heels together again; but not till he had banged his heels together to every table in the room did he venture to sit down and eat.

While I was at luncheon three batteries of Field Artillery marched in, all six-gun batteries, very well turned out and well-horsed, the men in helmets and blue tunics.

After luncheon Colonel von Brünowitz sent an orderly with me to the office to ask his adjutant to show me round the camp. It was rather amusing to see how familiar everything seemed to be: the soldier-clerks just as ours, even the pay-office made me wish to burst in and get some money out of old John Angus.

As the adjutant had gone over to his quarters I was sent on there, only to be told by his soldier servant that "Der Herr Ober-Leutenant schläft." Remembering how awful the language of a British officer would be if roused from a well-earned sleep after being away at a field day since dawn in order to show a foreign officer round the camp, I implored them earnestly not to wake him up. After a bit I heard the servant say something about "Gnädige Frau," which I knew was the German equivalent for "Mem Sahab"; and, as she at all events had not been out all the morning, I thought there

would be no harm in asking for her. But when she entered, just as I had begun my carefully composed speech of excuses, beginning with "Gnädige Frau," I was startled to be told in English, "My husband has been to sleep, but he will be down in a few minutes; if not, I will show you round myself." She then told me her mother was English.

Presently Ober-Leutenant Ebel, a grey-haired subaltern of twenty years service, came in. He was most cordial but, as he only spoke German, it was difficult to remember the details of the information he gave me when he showed me the different barrack rooms, which greatly resembled the old Aldershot huts.

A large number of *Männschaft* (or privates) were packed into an exceedingly small cubic space, but as the air of Elsenborn is about as pure and bracing as that of our own Surrey hills, the men looked none the worse. The kitchens and ranges were all good. The canteen, a large wooden hut, was kept beautifully clean, but I don't fancy the excellent light German beer would be much appreciated in a British canteen.

What I found most interesting was going round the cavalry lines, where I was introduced to the officers who were at stables. I found they all spoke good English and all seemed very glad to see me. The troopers seemed mere boys and I was puzzled to know how they could teach them what they did in their short period of service. What surprised me most was to find how cheery they all were, as if they thought their military service the best of fun.

At Gosport I thought the greatest compliment was paid us when a guest at the *Depôt* remarked to me: "Your recruits obey with a smile on their faces."

After going over the stables a Reserve officer, who

told me that he was a manufacturer of silk ribbons, took me across some moorland to look at the large building containing the machinery, driven by petrol, for working the moving targets. My friend, having spent some years in America, spoke English fluently, but with an American accent.

He told me that the ground round Elsenborn was very bad for cavalry and showed me some warning posts that had been put up on some boggy ground where a few troopers had a sudden and unpleasant experience early one morning. I was then taken round to the "Casino," or officers' mess, to meet the other officers and Frau Ebel, whom they called the Queen of Elsenborn, the only lady in the camp.

The "Casino" was a huge place, the dining hall table nicely arranged with plate and china, long enough to seat a hundred officers. The soldier waiters were dressed in the blue and white striped linen shell jackets with black trousers so familiar to us at home.

The gardens and walks outside the "Casino" were nicely laid out and well kept, and as it was on a hill above the rest of the camp a splendid view could be obtained of the country round, including the Dutch and Belgian frontiers, which were pointed out to me.

We all sat down at a little table out of doors in front of the building, where I was hospitably entertained. I found I was expected to drink a bottle of Rhenish wine, walk a little way to the other end of the grounds and drink a huge jugful of German beer. One officer came and joined us who had just come home wounded in the leg in a fight with the Herreros. He said to me: "I don't wonder at your fellows finding getting at the Boers a tough job. I have seen myself what the sort of thing is like."

The papers were just then full of the reinstatement of Dreyfus, but the latter seemed to my hosts no object of sympathy. "What a pity he was not what you called 'ragged' long ago," they said.

My hosts said they wished I could come again, stay the night at the Camp Inn and ride out with them the next morning on manœuvres.

When the time came for me to take my leave they had the little State railway carriage stopped close to the Casino and sent me back in it to the main line junction. They told me that some excitement had been caused through a report which had got into the papers of the massing of German troops on the Belgian frontier, but, as a matter of fact, the rumour arose from their having, when out on a field day in no more than ordinary numbers, reached a hill which they pointed out to me as the frontier not very many miles from the camp.

I forgot to mention that I passed a captain of infantry hard at work teaching his men the new Japanese drill, of which they were going to make a trial.

After my return to England I was introduced to General Mercier, Dreyfus's great opponent. I mentioned to him how much struck I had been with the evident good feeling between all ranks in that part of the German army I had seen, and he told me that that feeling was the rule and not the exception—a handsome tribute from an opponent.

C. E. WEGG-PROSSER.

FRED. LAWRENCE'S GRAVE.

WHEN Major R. G. T. Bright was about to start on the Anglo-Congolese Boundary Commission, on which he is at present engaged, the Editor asked him to send the CHRONICLE a photograph of the grave of Captain Fred. Eyre Lawrence. Writing from Uganda on 3 June, 1907, he said: "When passing through Mombasa I did what I could to have the grave looked after." At the same time he sent two photographs of the grave and its surroundings.

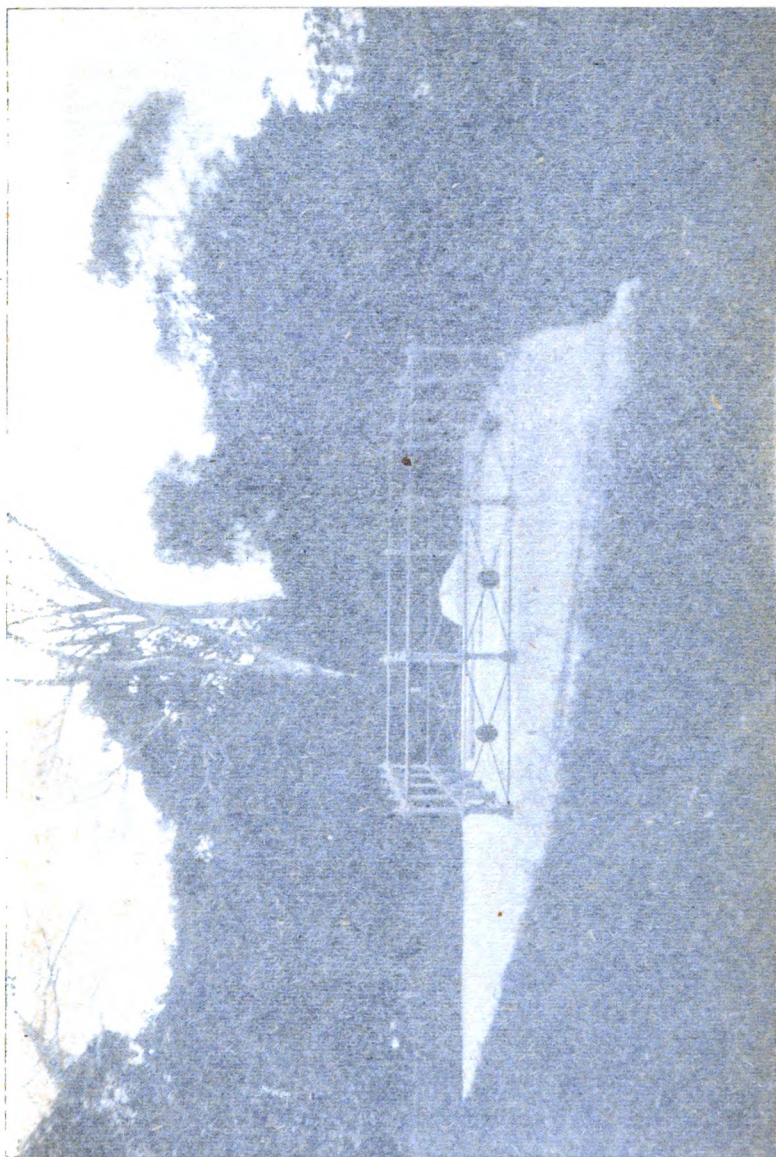
The memorial consists of a granite tomb with an iron railing as shown, on which are medallions bearing the Regimental Crest.

It was executed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, of London, and was sent out to Mombasa by Lawrence's half-brother, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton, and his brother, Mr. George d'Aguilar Lawrence, late Grenadier Guards.

It was erected in August, 1897, by the kind offices of the Administrator (acting through the Foreign Office) over the grave at Shimoni, Wasseir, close to the Residency House.

The tomb consists of two horizontal slabs of red granite, and upon a convex surface of the upper slab is carved in relief a Crusader's Sword. Round the margin is engraved in leaded letters:

To the Memory of Fredk. Eyre Lawrence, Captain, The Rifle Brigade, killed in action at Mgobani in the sacred cause of freedom for East Africa, Oct. 16th, 1895, aged 33.

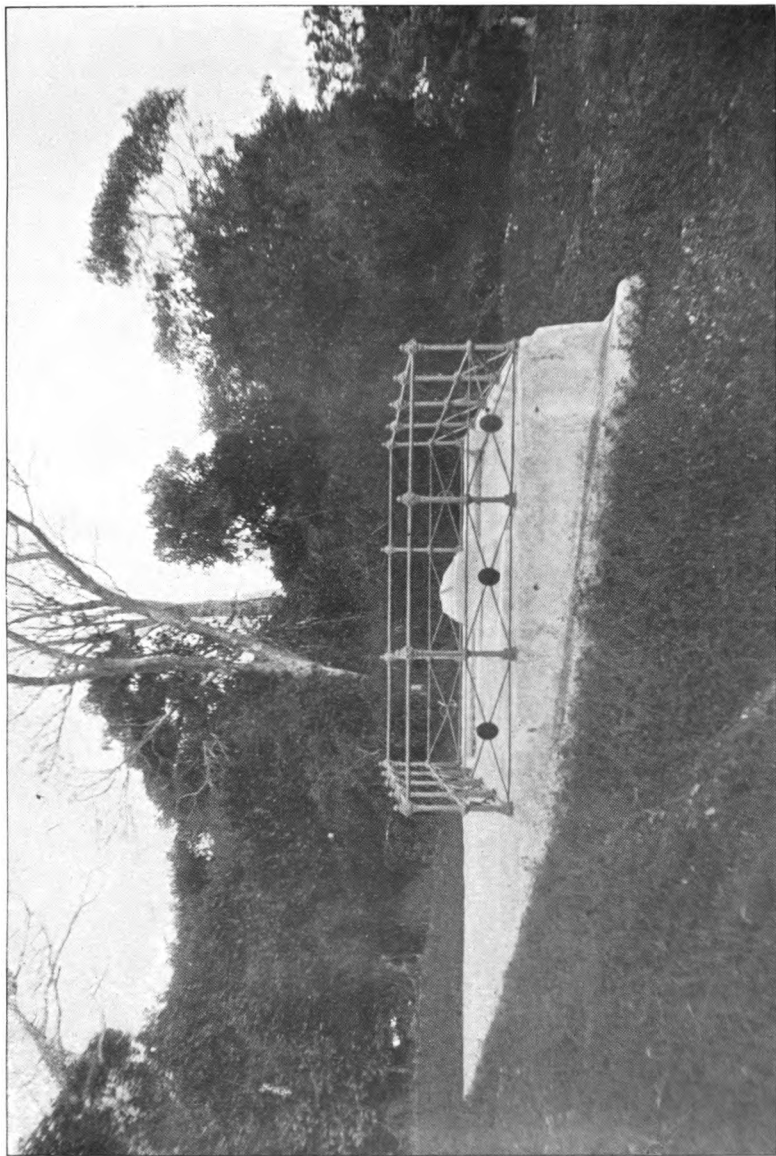


CAPTAIN LAW
SH. WOOD, N.Y.

It was done in August, 1892, by the order of the Administrator (acting as executor) of the estate of the deceased, and was buried over the grave at Shiloh, Washington, D. C., at the Residency House.

The tomb consists of two horizontal slabs of granite, and is on a convex surface of the upper slab is carved in relief a Crusader's Sword. Round the origin is engraved in leaded letters:

In the Memory of Fredk. Eyre Lawrence, Captain, The 1st
Brigade, killed in action at Mgeboni in the sacred cause of freedom
for East Africa, Oct. 16th, 1895, aged 33.



CAPTAIN LAWRENCE'S GRAVE.
SHIMONI, WASSEIR, EAST AFRICA.

The portrait of Fred. Lawrence, of which a copy appeared in last year's CHRONICLE, which was painted by order of Lieutenant-General Sir E. Hutton, and has been so generously left by him to the Regiment, was painted by Mr. Ernest Breun. By an unfortunate accident this gentleman's name was misprinted in our last issue.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BRIGADE, ALDERSHOT, 1907.

As this camp is by now one of the regular Green Jacket institutions, we send you a short account of our doings at Aldershot this year. Our old camping spot in Government House grounds proved quite inadequate for our ever-increasing numbers, so this year Riley pitched us outside on Danger Hill—a great improvement in every way. As usual, we were attached to the Guards Brigade, and the whole Aldershot Staff were exceedingly kind and ready to help. Our lines were stiff with generals for the first few days, but ours is a very independent show and commanded by a particularly independent Brigadier, so they came to see and not to interfere.

We had no difficulty in getting officers this year, and here is the list of Riflemen who came :—

Brigadier.—Colonel J. E. Gough, V.C., Rifle Brigade.

Brigade Major.—Captain R. C. Maclachlan, Rifle Brigade.

Second in Command.—Captain G. Paley, Rifle Brigade.

Brigade Supply Officer.—Major T. Riley, King's Royal Rifles.

Commanding 1st Battalion.—Captain J. T. Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade.

Commanding 2nd Battalion.—Major the Earl of Liverpool, Rifle Brigade.

Commanding 3rd Battalion.—Captain Hon. H. Dawnay, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade.

Commanding 4th Battalion.—Captain Lord Henniker, Rifle Brigade.

Adjutant 1st Battalion.—Second Lieutenant F. H. Brooke, King's Royal Rifles.

Adjutant 2nd Battalion.—Second Lieutenant J. S. Mellor, King's Royal Rifles.

Adjutant 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant H. M. Wilson, Rifle Brigade.

Adjutant 4th Battalion.—Lieutenant R. P. A. de Moleyns, Rifle Brigade.

All but Brooke and de Moleyns had former experience of the camp, and the four commanding officers had commanded their Battalions before—a great advantage, as systematic training started at once. The mixture, too, of Staff and Regimental officers is all for good, and though the words of command of the former were at times hardly up to date, they were full of the theory and practice of war.

We all went to camp this year in the full belief it was for the last time. Vague rumours were abroad that the War Office were going to adopt our children and run the show on a new system. A deputation of schoolmasters went to the War Office to ask that they might still be commanded by Riflemen, and it is generally believed that the camp arrangements will remain as heretofore. This speaks volumes for the good feeling that exists. It is absurd to say the training is perfect. The masters themselves have set up a very high ideal of what is required, and Gough is always ready to listen to any suggestion. Every year we get to know the masters better, and every year we become better friends.

There was a bumper camp this year, with a total strength of 2,538. A list of the schools and their numbers is attached. Eton still fails to put in an appearance. Winchester sends one of the finest contingents, with a specially keen lot of officers.

Few realise the time and forethought expended on the camp arrangements. Riley and Hoare are at it

months before, and both must feel proud of the result of their labours. The machinery of the camp goes like clockwork. This time is Riley's holiday. It makes one shudder to think of the fulness of his working days. There is a pile of circulars and memoranda, all the handiwork of Hoare, of Haileybury, who represents the collected opinions of the schools. One of the keenest soldiers going, his suggestions are often embarrassing. This year he wanted "appreciations" and "orders" to be written by every officer—about a hundred of them!—before all the field days, these to be commented on and corrected by the Brigadier in his spare time. No letter about this camp would be complete without Hoare's name figuring largely; and it is apparent that from constant contact with us at these camps, he is as loyal to the Green Jackets as any Rifleman that ever stepped.

We were lucky to have Gough again as our Brigadier. He, by the way, has made a very busy year of it. Commanded the camp, been appointed A.D.C. to the King, become Inspector-General of East African Forces, and married a wife. The camp opened on Monday, 29 July, and finished on 7 August—ten days of as strenuous work as the keenest soldier could wish for. The first four days were entirely given over to Battalion Commanders—all old hands—and then came combined operations, when the schools are seen at their very best. Our areas were restricted this year, but in spite of this, some very good fights were put up. On one occasion Hoare won a glorious victory over George Paley. The latter's camp was surprised while he was raiding imaginary cattle in the kloofs two miles away. This was a most realistic battle, one

school assaulting with clubbed rifles; and but for the Chief Umpire opportunely sounding the "Stand Fast" it would have gone hard with the gallant band left behind to guard the camp.

On Saturday the schools were "At Home," and proud parents came in flocks to see their soldier sons. This year we had an innovation for their benefit—a ceremonial parade. Sir John French originally promised to come and take the salute, but at the last moment he was represented by General Grierson. We took possession of Laffan's Plain for the ceremony, though they do say only very grand and royal reviews are allowed to be held there. The march past was really a very impressive sight. The boys swung bravely by, school after school, in perfect line, and almost certainly many in their ranks future officers of the Army, with grand material also for the new Territorial Army, though business will soon crush the soldiering instinct out of many. The report is that the War Office is even now hatching a scheme by which they hope to keep touch with this material.

The Sunday in camp was a very busy one. How to keep the boys out of mischief on Sunday is always a difficult problem. This year we were lucky to secure the band of the 3rd Battalion 60th, which played in camp all the afternoon—a most popular move.

Mr. Seaton, our padre, whom the boys simply worship, preached a sturdy patriotic sermon. They were good enough to give part of the collection to the Rifleman's Aid Society, so Riley got a nice cheque for £20. Then the Brigadier inspected the lines and kits of the whole camp, a sufficiently arduous job, and at the same time selected the school which had the best. Liverpool had very generously presented a cup for the winner, and the competition was tremendously

keen. Rugby, Bradfield, Winchester and Berkhamsted were left in for the final, and there was little to choose between them. Lines and kits were all the model of neatness. Berkhamsted were awarded the cup. This is a fine corps all round, who drill and march with the dash of Regulars, and are splendidly commanded by Parsons.

On Tuesday it poured with rain, and everyone was drenched to the skin during an attack on Cove Plateau, but the charm of soldiering with these keen volunteers is that grousing is quite unknown. They don't do enough to get bored with the daily round and common task. The final assault across the plateau—a thick line of hurraing warriors—was a moving spectacle—if not exactly war.

One bad accident sadly marred one of our field days—Private Buckley, of Repton, was knocked down by a runaway Yeomanry trooper and so dangerously injured that the doctors dared not move him, so a little camp was formed near the canal, just where he lay, and by this means alone his life was saved.

On the last day Gough made a farewell speech to each Battalion in turn. His loss to the camp will be incalculable. His fighting career appeals to the imagination of these boys, full of hero worship as boys are, and they listened breathlessly when he told them that “one day the Empire might require the services of you all,” and added that their present experience in the ranks would give them a wider sympathy with the hardships of their men, if ever called upon to command soldiers in the field.

By Wednesday, the 7th, at 10 a.m., the great camp was utterly deserted. The sound organisation holds to the end. Thanks to Champion, of Uppingham, 3,500

boys are packed off to every corner of Great Britain, with no more fuss than it takes to send one's Company on furlough. It is hardly realised what a large share the "master officers" themselves take in the technical instruction during these ten days.

Williams, of Eastbourne, and Aris, of Winchester, trained a corps of scouts; Blake had the signallers, and Costley White, of Rugby, worked hard with the cyclists.

In this short letter we have but touched on the fringe of our doings, and if anyone thinks we look at them through rose-tinted glasses, we hope another year they will come themselves and see.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS PROVISIONAL BRIGADE.

Staff.

Brigadier.—Colonel J. E. Gough, *V.C.*, Rifle Brigade.

Second in Command.—Captain G. Paley, Rifle Brigade.

Brigade Major.—Captain R. C. Maclachlan, Rifle Brigade.

Supply and Transport.—Major T. M. Riley, *late* King's Royal Rifles.

Principal Medical Officer.—Captain E. St. Vincent Ryan, Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers).

Chaplain.—Rev. J. B. Seaton.

Brigade Signalling Officer.—Lieutenant Blake, Winchester.

Officers Commanding Brigade Scouts.—Captain H. Aris, Winchester, Captain F. S. Williams, Eastbourne.

Officer Commanding Cyclists.—Captain H. Costley White, Rugby.

"MARCHING IN" STATE.

Place.—Aldershot.

Date.—31 July, 1907.

1st Battalion.

Commanding Officer.—Captain Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O.

Adjutant.—Lieutenant Brooke.

School.			Officers.		Sgt.-Instr.		Other Ranks.		Total.
Cheltenham	...	...	1	...	1	...	47	...	49
Clifton	...	...	3	...	1	...	71	...	75
Dover	...	...	2	...	1	...	42	...	45

School.	Officers.	Sgt.-Instr.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Tonbridge	2	1	57	60
Rossall	2	2	62	66
Bradfield	5	2	84	91
Denstone	3	1	70	74
Guernsey	1	1	19	21
Highgate	1	1	49	51
St. Albans	2	—	26	28
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 527	<hr/> 560

*2nd Battalion.**Commanding Officer.*—Major the Earl of Liverpool.*Adjutant.*—Lieutenant Mellor.

School.	Officers.	Sgt.-Instr.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Eastbourne	5	1	60	66
Cranleigh	1	1	39	41
Epsom	2	1	53	56
Whitgift	1	1	16	18
Brighton	2	1	49	52
Lancing	2	1	82	85
Blundells	3	1	64	68
Rugby	5	1	95	101
Sherbourne	2	1	53	56
Haileybury	3	1	140	144
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 651	<hr/> 687

*3rd Battalion.**Commanding Officer.*—Captain Hon. H. Dawnay, D.S.O.*Adjutant.*—Lieutenant Wilson.

School.	Officers.	Sgt.-Instr.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Forest	1	1	40	42
Wellington	2	1	110	113
Marlborough	2	1	94	99
Winchester	3	1	81	85
Hymers	1	—	22	23
Repton	3	1	142	146
Uppingham	3	1	81	85
Felsted	3	1	67	71
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 637	<hr/> 662

*4th Battalion.**Commanding Officer.*—Captain Lord Henniker.*Adjutant.*—Captain de Moleyns.

School.	Officers.	Sgt.-Instr.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Berkhamsted	2 ...	— ...	71 ...	73
Harrow	1 ...	1 ...	36 ...	38
King's College	1 ...	1 ...	37 ...	39
Charterhouse	3 ...	1 ...	59 ...	63
City of London	1 ...	1 ...	36 ...	38
Dulwich	2 ...	1 ...	50 ...	53
St. Paul's	2 ...	1 ...	55 ...	58
Gresham	1 ...	1 ...	48 ...	50
Merchant Taylors'	1 ...	— ...	58 ...	59
Sedbergh	2 ...	1 ...	63 ...	66
Shrewsbury	2 ...	1 ...	51 ...	54
Westminster	1 ...	1 ...	36 ...	38
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 600	<hr/> 629
	<hr/> 85	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 2415	

Grand Total 2538.

AGRA CONCENTRATION CAMP.

It may interest some of the readers of the CHRONICLE to hear about the 2nd Battalion's trip to Agra for the Amir's visit in January, 1907. Rumour had it for a long time that the Battalion was to go to Agra to make up the Rifle Division that was to be there, but whether we were to march or go by train was wrapped in mystery until towards the end of November, when we heard definitely we should go and return by train.

The reason of the Amir coming to India was, so far as one can gather, absolutely non-political; but without a doubt, having got him to accept the invitation, our one object in view was to impress him with our Army and also to try and create a friendship between England and Afghanistan. How far we have succeeded remains to be seen. From all accounts he certainly enjoyed himself, especially at Calcutta and Bombay, his chief amusement being shopping in the Army and Navy Stores and at other large firms. Rumour has it that his Staff spent most of their time going round the shops he had visited the day before returning the goods he had bought.

When we eventually got our orders to go to Agra by train, a certain number of our sportsmen were very disappointed, having heard that there was some good shooting to be had along the route, but as it turned out, other regiments that went by that route all complained that they never got any sport at all.

As seems to be usual when troops are moving in India the Battalion entrained on a Sunday night, 6 January, in two halves, Headquarters, Band and Right Half Battalion by the first train, the remainder, under Petre, by the second. The actual journey was very comfortable, only lasting twelve hours for the first party, but the second train was not quite so fortunate, being two hours late. On arrival at Agra, Cooke and Alldridge, who had gone on a few days ahead to arrange about the camp, met us at the station to tell us that the camp and everything was all ready with the exception of some of the officers' kits, which were nowhere to be found.

The 43rd very kindly sent their band down to play us up to camp, where on arrival we found ourselves lying between the Royal Irish Rifles and the 43rd. Our Brigade, the 19th, was commanded by Major-General Spens, C.B., A.D.C., and consisted of the Cameronians, 60th, the Irish Rifles and ourselves. The Cameronians we saw very little of as they were detailed for the Viceroy's escort and were encamped by themselves about two miles away from the rest of the Brigade. The camp itself was not bad, although somewhat cramped and marvellously dusty, also all the tents were infested with the homely white ant.

The day of arrival, once the men had all settled down, was one of rest, so as soon after luncheon as possible most of us made our way down to the Agra Club to see the first round of the Viceroy's International Polo Cup Tournament, mention of which will be found under the account of the Battalion polo.

On the Tuesday morning the Battalion paraded in review order at 8 a.m. with the rest of the Brigade to take part in lining the streets on the occasion of the

arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy. It was a fairly warm day for tunics, but still most of us were lucky in our positions by getting a certain amount of shade whilst actually standing lining the streets. Punctually at 10 a.m. we heard the first gunfire, announcing the arrival of the Viceroy, and about twenty minutes afterwards the head of the procession reached us. The "Imperial Cadet Corps" was the Corps that drew forth all the admiration of our men, what with their gorgeous uniforms and the beautiful horses they were mounted on, also their exceedingly smart bearing could not do otherwise than attract attention. Shortly after 11 o'clock we re-formed and marched home, reaching camp a little before mid-day.

On arrival in camp we found an order detailing us to find the guard of honour for the Amir the following morning, also a note to say that our band would have to attend and play the Amir's National Anthem, but that unfortunately Headquarters had not yet received the music, so we must do the best we could about it. The Bandmaster was told and asked what he proposed doing, to which he replied that the only thing possible would be to send two of our bandsmen, the brothers Bellringer, to interview the Amir's bandmaster and get him to play the air on a cornet or any other instrument he might have, until our men had picked it up on their own. To make a long story short, that night at dinner, after the band had finished their programme, the Bandmaster, Mr. Salter, asked permission to practise the Amir's National Anthem. This was readily given, and to our surprise we found every man with his own part before him, and thus this weirdest of tunes was rendered.

The following day, when the Amir arrived and our

band struck up his National Anthem, we had the satisfaction of seeing His Majesty stand to attention and salute whilst the Anthem was being played, and afterwards turn round to General Gaselee and say, "It was very well done."

The arrangements for the Amir's arrival were identical with those for the Viceroy's, with the exception that we found the guard of honour under Cooke, Crosbie and Todd.

After the formalities of the arrival at the station were over the Amir came down and inspected the guard, expressing his approval; then he turned round and asked which Rifles they were forming the guard. This apparently completely stumped the highly-trained staff officer, who after hesitating a bit said, "The 60th Rifles," but Cooke stepped up and said, "No! it is the Rifle Brigade."

In connection with the Amir's arrival there was rather an amusing episode, viz.: It had been raining early in the morning and the day looked very threatening, so our General issued an order just before parade that greatcoats were to be worn, but that prior to His Majesty passing through the lines they were to be taken off and stacked behind the companies. The result was that none of us got wet, as the rain held off just as the Amir passed us. The Amir, however, noticing that none of the troops had greatcoats with them, particularly the guard of honour, unpleasant as the rain was refused to cloak himself and asked General Sir Alfred Gaselee to make it known to all ranks in a special Army Order how pleased he was with their appearance, and how sorry he felt that in paying him the compliment they had suffered such discomfort, but that he hoped, however,

they would none of them be injured in health owing to the wetting they had received.

The only thing left to be done now, from a military point of view, was the Grand Military Review of something like 30,000 troops on Saturday, 12 January. Here, again, we were blessed by glorious weather, having a nice cool cloudy day; and with the rain of two days earlier, there was practically no dust to speak of. The review was held on a fine open maidan, about four miles by road away from our camp. It meant a very early start, the Brigade parading at 7 a.m., and on arrival at the rendezvous we fell out for about three-quarters of an hour.

At 10 a.m. the Viceroy, Amir, Lord Kitchener, and their respective Staffs arrived at the saluting base; the Union Jack was then raised, and the whole Army, which was drawn up in line, gave the Royal salute. This done, we all moved off and formed up preparatory to the march past.

The feature of the review, according to the Press, was the fact that on this parade there was a complete Rifle Division, the first time one had been seen on any parade, the Division consisting of the 19th Brigade, which was ours, and eight battalions of Gurkhas, making in all, twelve Rifle Battalions.

For the march past we first of all went by in battalions in column of double-companies; this done, the Division formed up in quarter column of massed brigades in line, the Gurkha Brigades in front. Then we all went by a second time to the good old band and bugle march, "Marching through Georgia," played by the massed bands of the Division. From all accounts it was a very fine sight, and the onlookers were good enough to say that we all went by "splendidly."

The review over, our troubles began, as the Brigade was detailed to line a portion of the road starting from the boundary of the review ground to a level crossing, about one and a half miles distant. It sounds nothing, but by the time we were clear of the saluting base the review was over, and we had still a good mile to go before the Brigade reached the nearest point of their allotment of the road, and, worst of all, the Viceroy and Staff were ready to move off home. The result was that the order to "double" was given, and instead of this being the nice steady orthodox sort of thing, it resolved itself into almost a race; and, being rather a hot day and as we were in tunics, this was most trying. By dint, however, of perseverance we just managed to get to our places and opened out in the nick of time.

Then came the most cruel cut of all, for the other Brigade, which had apparently made no attempt to get to its position, marched through us, followed by thousands of tourists, in motors, cabs, ekhas, all of which passed through our lines. Thanks to this bad management we never got the order to re-form and march home until 1.30 p.m., which meant we only got back to camp at 2 p.m., instead of, as might have been the case, before 1 p.m.

This ended all the formalities of the Amir's visit, but being the last to arrive in camp, the authorities made us the last to leave, so we remained on in Agra, finding life rather dull and slow. However, these few days were devoted by most of us to sight-seeing in peace, without the aid of tourists, and one day the Colonel marched the Battalion out to Sikandra, a few miles out of Agra, to see the interesting ruins there. On arrival, Talbot gave a short but most interesting lecture to the whole Battalion on the Mogul Emperors and the monuments that

remain as evidence of their doings, after which the men had their dinners and afterwards explored the ruins, the Battalion marching home after the heat of the day.

Another day we marched up to the fort, and from there to the Taj Mahal, the men being given time to visit both places. Then, on Saturday the 19th, we started back to Shahjahanpur, not sorry on the whole to be on our way home again.

A. R. HARMAN.

FROM PRIVATE RIFLEMAN TO QUARTERMASTER.

THE idea of being a soldier was handed down to me by the fact that my dear old father served twenty-one years in the 66th Regiment, viz., from 1826 to 1847. From 1847 till 1881 he was on the Dublin Pension Staff, the Cavan Militia Staff, and the Limerick Pension Staff.

At the Castle Barracks, Limerick, I spent the first seventeen years of my life, and during these years the spirit of soldiering was strongly imbued in me. My father, probably with the recollection of his early soldiering days on a penny a day to clear his "free kit" and of the stock stuck under his chin which prevented a view of the toes of his "ammunitions," intended that I should be a clerk in the Civil Service, and with that object in view I was kept at school in Limerick till I was eighteen. I was then sent to Dublin to grind for the Civil Service examination, and there I first laid eyes on a Rifleman. What fine little fellows they were as they marched in quick time from the Beggars Bush Barracks to the Bank Guard in full marching order, with their jolly little busbies jauntily stuck on their heads.

One morning, instead of going to Mr. Cusack's Academy in Gardiner's Place, I strolled along the canal to Beggars Bush Barracks. I looked in at the barrack gate. My love for soldiering in general, and my thirst for being a Rifleman in particular, was there-

by increased. With beating heart I attacked the Sergeant on "Gate duty." He led me across the square to a very fair-haired man with a round cap and a very smart jacket covered with braid. The Sergeant introduced me as a likely recruit; but the Sergeant-Major, for none other was he, replied that they were "not recruiting," and advised me to go to Linen Hall Barracks, where the recruiting staff lived. My spirits were damped, but I plodded on to Linen Hall Barracks, and there I met a recruiting sergeant. My chest measurement failed me, being an inch under, no matter how I tried to expand.

This was a morning of disappointment. I "chucked" the school from that day and returned to Limerick to practise all the chest-expansion exercises recommended by the recruiting sergeant at Linen Hall Barracks.

A few months afterwards I presented myself at the Barracks at Ennis, in the County Clare, and on 21 September, 1883, I just managed to fill the tape, and to my joy I was sworn in as a soldier.

What regiment did I wish to join? I was asked. What regiment was I breaking my neck to join but the Rifle Brigade? I was despatched next day to Tralee to be finally approved.

After a few days I left Tralee, booked for Winchester, and was there introduced to "Mickey Walsh," the Rifleman then in charge of the receiving room. He helped me to "swop" my "civilians," and in a day or two I reached the zenith of my ambition when I donned the green jacket and became No. 6226, Rifleman J. C. Duff.

About four days afterwards I was "mentioned" for the "stripe," which meant, whilst at the Dépôt, the Colour-Sergeant's "runner." By a stroke of luck

I stuck to the stripe on joining the Battalion, and thereby commenced my career amongst the N.C.O.'s in the Regiment.

Our draft, a goodly number, 170 or thereabouts, arrived at Farnborough Station one cold Saturday morning in November, 1883. We marched to North Camp, where we joined the 3rd Battalion, and as soon as we were told off to companies, the "last draft" was turned out for coal fatigue! The embryo acting-corporals from the Depôt were "fell in" by the Sergeant-Major, the same sergeant-major who cast me in Dublin, but who afterwards turned out to be my old pal and a brother Quartermaster. We were informed with glee that we were allowed to keep our stripes, and we were dismissed from the handle of the *coal box*. In that line of Acting-Corporals there was George English, who, on his way to be made Sergeant-Major of that same Battalion, died in China; West, who is now Sergeant-Major of the 6th (Militia) Battalion, and others, all of whom became sergeants or colour-sergeants in the old 3rd Battalion.

I was posted to "F" Company. Our Captain was none other than the present Editor of the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE. Lord Hardinge was the Lieutenant and Dan Christopher was the Colour-Sergeant.

Before I was many months old in "F" Company, we were struck off duty for what was then called "military training." This was the most instructive lesson in soldiering I ever received. Perhaps from the fact that it was a solid one, or whether it was from the awe in which we held our Company Commander, who struck sense into us by the powerful method he had of imparting military knowledge, I cannot say, but his lectures, &c., were deeply rooted in our

memories, and in after years old comrades who sat at those lectures told me the same. I can relate one little incident. One morning towards the close of our training, about 8 a.m., "F" Company in marching order, complete in camp equipment, cooking pots, &c., were stepping it out on the Lynchford Road on its way to Camberley. We pitched our camp on Barrosa Common, cooked our dinners, were inspected by that grand old soldier, Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, had a field-day with a company of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and returned home at the end of one of the toughest days of home soldiering I can remember. Our kits, which we showed to our Captain at Barrosa, were to be complete at the risk of three days C.B. for any and every article deficient. This was clearly understood by all of us. Only one Rifleman paid the penalty for the absence of a modest pair of laces. I don't think this was a bad performance. I need hardly say no one fell out.

My chief regret is, that whilst I was in the Regiment I took no notes; what a host of pleasant memories they would now bring to my mind! I am therefore writing these few lines from memory.

Whilst I was at recruits' drill, I was requisitioned by the Quartermaster to be his clerk. I attended drills and did clerking simultaneously, until somehow or other I evaded the eye of the Orderly Sergeant, escaped drills, and did all clerking. When I was colour-sergeant, the same orderly-sergeant often joked with me that I was "never dismissed drill," so I suppose I must consider myself still a recruit, unless my four and a half years sergeant-majorship of the 4th Battalion has excused me.

I was promoted full corporal on 1 June, 1884.

This was rather quick in comparison to promotion nowadays. The strength of the 3rd Battalion had been increased with a consequent increased establishment of N.C.O.'s, hence the rapidity.

Early in 1885 the 3rd Battalion was ordered to Gibraltar, and on 26 February, 1885, embarked, the Quartermaster-Sergeant (Teed), the clerk (myself), and old McChesney, another clerk, excepted. We got "hung up" at Basingstoke, having been left behind at Aldershot to hand over barracks. We arrived at Portsmouth just in time to see the Battalion sailing off. Our detachment remained at Portsmouth five days and then embarked on the *Duke of Devonshire*, and arriving at Gibraltar we were dubbed the "first draft" !

I was still a clerk in the Quartermaster's office ; but as the duties at Gibraltar required a good many sergeants, I was asked whether I should like to come to my "duty" as an acting sergeant or stay in the Quartermaster's office as corporal. I chose the former. Who wouldn't? I was therefore appointed acting-sergeant without pay on 26 March, 1885. I was warned for guard the next day. This was my first guard in the Service. I was Sergeant of the Main Guard, Gibraltar, under that sporting officer, Captain Phipps-Hornby. I shall not forget it. It was on a garrison pay day, and before the morning I had twenty-four pairs of boots to look after. Whilst in Gibraltar I was promoted sergeant into "D" Company on 19 January, 1886, but exchanged with Finney, who was promoted from "D" to "F." I therefore stayed in "F" Company as a sergeant.

In June, 1886, we returned to England, and were stationed at Warley, where I was promoted colour-sergeant of "F" Company on 1 June, 1887. The 3rd Battalion left Warley on 18 October, 1887, for Egypt,

and was stationed at Cairo till 2 August, 1888, when they left for South Africa and thence proceeded to India on 2 February, 1889.

I loved old "F" Company, and as the non-commissioned head of it, I steered it many a mile from June, 1887, till March, 1892, when I left the 3rd Battalion at Jullundur for the Rifle Depôt for a tour of duty.

After spending a pleasant time at the Rifle Depôt, I was posted to the 4th Battalion at Devonport on 1 September, 1893, as colour-sergeant of "H" Company. In June, 1894, we proceeded to our old haunts at Aldershot, marching from Portsmouth, and here I became Sergeant-Major of the 4th Battalion. I was sergeant-major from 22 December, 1894, until I got my commission in Dublin on 5 April, 1899. Those few years are marked pleasantly on my memory. I was ably assisted by a gallant band of N.C.O.'s. We all worked joyfully together for the same end, namely, the good of the Service and the supremacy of the Rifle Brigade.

We went to South Africa in December, 1901, and the 4th Battalion "concertinaed" the blockhouse line between Kroonstad and Doornkloof for about six months. When peace came we occupied Karee Siding; sloped into Bloemfontein to shop as often as possible, and I finally sloped off to England on four months leave, never to return to the 4th Battalion.

I am now placed on the inventory board of the Royal Military College.

J. C. DUFF.



LIEUT. JONES-VAUGHAN CROSSING THE UTADHURA PASS, 1907.



LIEUT. JONES-VAUGHAN'S OVIS AMMON AND BURHEL.
(Lapthal, 1907.)

And now, my dear friend,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM,

My dear friend,

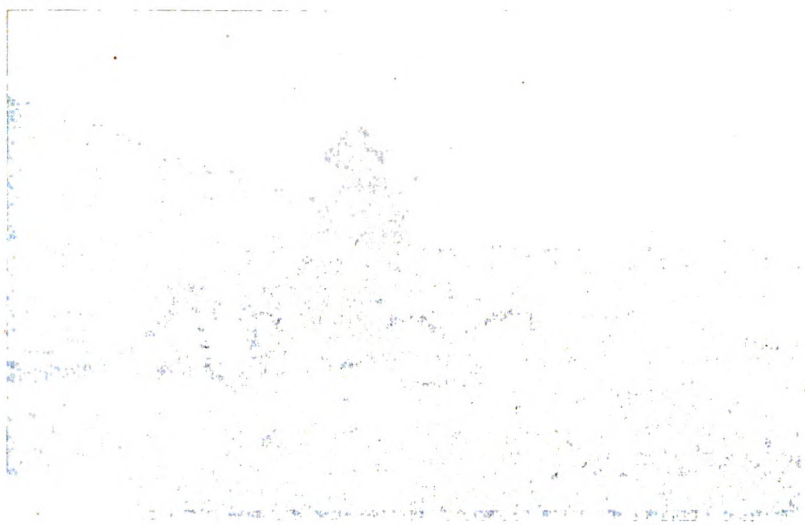
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same. I have been thinking much lately of the future of our country and the state of our Union. It seems to me that we are passing through a great crisis, and that the result will determine whether we are to remain a united people or become a collection of warring states. I feel that it is our duty to stand by our principles and our Union, and to resist all attempts to divide us. I hope that you will feel the same way, and that you will do all in your power to support our country and our cause.

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The day after yesterday I had walked 100 miles and arrived 2 miles out of order to being ready to go. He indeed, having no staff, was unable to go, but being called home by news of his father's death.



LIEUT. JONES VAUGHAN



LIEUT. JONES VAUGHAN ON THE AMMON ANTELOPE
(Lapthal, 1897)

SHOOTING, 2ND BATTALION, 1905-1907.

BIG AND SMALL GAME.

CHAUBUTTIA,

7 November, 1907.

SMALL GAME.

SEASON 1905-1906.

BETWEEN December and February there were nine big days, in which from ten to eighteen guns took part. The bag totalled 2,613 head, mostly duck. Best day at Hardoi, where fifteen guns bagged 630 duck. This compares favourably with the Gatta shoots near Cairo. There were very few snipe in the vicinity of Shahjahanpur, and here the Nile Delta distinctly scores.

Up in the hills we did not do well with the chikor, only thirty brace being brought in. These birds afford excellent sport, but the khud climbing necessary is of the most strenuous order, and as we have plenty of that kind of exercise in the ordinary way of business, it may account for the want of interest in the chikor after the first two months of the season. The Sergeant-Major solemnly swore that he had walked 100 miles and climbed 50,000 ft. in order to bring to bag one chikor. He intended having it stuffed by Rowland Ward, but being overcome by hunger, ate it instead.

SEASON 1906-1907.

The duck and snipe shooting in the winter of 1906-1907 was distinctly disappointing, owing to too much water. From October to February only 633 duck and 439 snipe were brought in. Up in the hills, as in last year, there was a rush at first for the chikor, and about forty brace were brought in during September, the weather being very hot for the time of year.

BIG GAME.

SEASON 1905-1906.

About sixteen blackbuck were shot round about Shahjahanpur, Harman getting the best head—22½ in., good for this part of the world.

Harman and Wilson went off to the Central Provinces for two months. They were unlucky as regards tiger, although they worked hard, but succeeded in bringing back buffalo, leopard, bear, cheetal, nylghai and chinkara.

Petre took Mrs. Petre up to Kashmir on four and a half months leave. They went on to Ladak and got some fine heads, including a particularly fine shapoo, 32½ in., a 40 in. ibex, besides burhel and black bear.

Vivian went up to Chamba and got some red bears.

Up at Chaubattia we had some fun with the leopards, who, in return removed several of the Battalion "pedigree" dogs. One of Trafford's terriers was removed in this way close to barracks. Both Walpole and Whitaker succeeded in slaying a "dog-eater" apiece.

The big game shooting round about Chaubattia is not of much account, and what little game there is, is made difficult to get, owing to the restrictive Forest

laws. However, various sportsmen went out for ten days, including Biddulph, Walpole, Pigot and Starkey. The first was lucky enough to get two serow, a curious animal, half-goat, half-antelope, a sort of hill brother to the nyghai, and of considerable size. The serow is considered a rare animal in most parts of the Himalayas, but is perhaps more plentiful in Garhwal and Kumaon than elsewhere. The horns are black, shaped like those of a gooral, and insignificant in size. Gooral, the Himalayan chamois, are pretty plentiful everywhere, and are easy to stalk; still, they afford excellent practice in khud climbing and stalking to the budding shikarry. It is usual to spare them unless a really fine head can be obtained.

In June Whitaker went up towards Niti for six weeks, getting thar, gooral, musk deer and black bear.

In August Biddulph and Walpole went up to the Thibetan frontier, *via* Malam, crossing the Utadhura Pass, 17,500 ft. They were most successful with game peculiar to Thibet, getting three ovis ammon, three yak, and five burhel. Best ovis ammon $36\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $17\frac{1}{8}$ in., best yak 31 in. The burhel in this part of the world are distinctly good; Biddulph's best was 24 in. by $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $30\frac{3}{4}$ in. spread, according to Rowland Ward the record in girth and second in spread; Walpole also got a very handsome burhel measuring 27 in. Biddulph returned by the Chorhoti Pass, 18,000 ft., and very nearly had to spend the winter in Thibet, owing to an abnormally early snowfall closing the pass. After waiting for five days, during which supplies ran very low, the pass was at length successfully crossed.

Pigot went out into the lower ranges during August and September and got jerow (Himalayan sambhur), serow and gooral.

Total bag for the year consisted of :—

Ovis ammon	...	3	Yak	...	3
Ibex	...	3	Burhel	...	7
Shapoo	...	2	Thar	...	8
Serow	...	3	Gooral	...	14
Cheetal	...	1	Black buck	...	17
Hyena	...	1	Sambhur	...	2

SEASON 1906-1907.

Very little was done in the plains, except a most successful ten days shoot by Pigot. He went into the Terai without elephants, but had the good fortune to meet two men in the Civil Service. He was lucky enough to shoot two tigers at one beat and wounded a third. He had previously got a leopard.

In February Walpole went off to Kashmir on six months leave instead of going home. Whilst crossing the Zogila very early in the season he dug out three frozen coolies who had recently been overwhelmed by an avalanche. He had excellent sport, getting practically all the horned game of Kashmir, Baltistan and Ladak, including ovis ammon, burhel, ibex, markhor, bara singh and red bear. His best heads were ovis ammon $41\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $18\frac{3}{4}$ in.; ibex $44\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. The former was one of the handsomest heads the writer has ever seen, tips unbroken, horns very beautiful in shape and colour, and extremely massive.

Pigot was also up in Ladak and Baltistan for six months, and got ovis ammon, markhor, ibex, shapoo, burhel and red bear. His best head was a 43 in markhor.

The hills round Chaubattia were again explored on short leave, Prestcott-Westcar being particularly keen.



LIEUT. WHITAKER'S BERT BURMELLE.
(Killed, 1907.)



MAJOR BIDDULPH'S BIG BURMELLE.
(Shot at an altitude of 16,000 ft.)

Goats	3	Pronghorn	1
Sheep	2	Thar	1
Wild asses	3	Goat	14
Wild horses	1	Antelope	1

Very early in the morning, before the sun had risen, we started for the mountains. We were successful in ten days, and returned to the Tera without carrying a single animal. We met two men in the country, and were strong enough to shoot two tigers, and a leopard, the third. He had previously been shot by a hunter.

In February Walpot was sent on a six months leave instead of going to the mountains. The Zogla very early in the month had frozen coolies who had recovered from an avalanche. He had exceedingly good success, especially all the horned game of the mountains of Ladak, including ovis ammon, markhor, ibex, bharu singh and red bear. His best ovis ammon 41½ in. by 18½ in.; ibex 41 in. by 18 in. The former was one of the handsomest he has ever seen, tips unbrown, and was beautiful in skin and colour, and extremely good.

Pigot was also up in Ladak and had success in this month in ovis ammon, markhor, ibex, bharu singh and red bear. His best head was markhor.

The hills round Chaubattia were again very good shoot leave, Prestcott-Western being particularly successful.



LIEUT. WHITAKER'S BEST BURHEL.
(Malari, 1907.)



MAJOR BIDDULPH'S BIG BURHEL.
(Shot at an altitude of 16,000 ft.)

He eventually got a nice 7 in. gooral, and later on, during Battalion training, on getting information of a bear thirty miles off, being only able to get leave for Saturday and Sunday, rode the sixty miles in the two days and got his bear, a fine one—a very sporting performance! Biddulph got another serow, but no bigger than those shot the previous year.

The Sergeant-Major shot a leopard, possibly the one which removed Railston's Irish terrier "Jack."

In June, Cooke and Boyle started for the Thibetan frontier. The former was most unfortunate, being laid up with a blistered leg at Milam for the whole of his leave.

The latter crossed the Utadhura Pass, being the first man across this year. He was very successful with Thibetan game, bagging a fine yak, $31\frac{3}{4}$ in., ovis ammon, burhel, musk deer, and the ever rare snow leopard.

Jones-Vaughan and his brother in the Welsh Fusiliers also went up the same way and did quite well, getting a couple of ovis ammon and three burhel, their best trophy being an ovis ammon 34 in. by 17 in.

On their return they were caught by a severe snow-storm between two passes, being snowed up for four days and running very short of food.

Powell and Ward came up from Shahjahanpur to attack the Thibetan frontier from the Niti side. They were both most unlucky, finding all the best ground closed to shooting, owing to an impending visit of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The officers of the Battalion again this year, as last, shot nearly every variety of Himalayan game.

2 B. R. B.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

HOLYWOOD, BELFAST.

31 December, 1907.

DEAR EDITOR,

The last time you heard from us we had just settled down here. On the whole it is not a bad station, and many of us would certainly rather be here than at a great many other places.

During the early part of the year the Battalion Football Team won the Irish Army Cup—a great triumph. They defeated the Black Watch in the final at Dublin by 5 goals to 2.

Our team had defeated the Cameron Highlanders in the third round by 3 goals to 1, and as the Camerons were known to be the best side in the south of Ireland, this gave us great hopes. We were all delighted with the performance of our team, and Sergeant Jelley is to be congratulated on getting together such a fine side.

Those who were not on leave divided their time between hunting with the County Down Staghounds and playing golf.

In March the whole of us were again together, and we started on our training season, which appeared likely to be a strenuous one. We managed to get a few miles of country near Holywood, over which the farmers allowed us to manœuvre, and here it was that we did

CHAPTER IV. THE COUNTY DOWNS.

1904.

DEAR KIDNEY,

THE first of the County Down Staghounds was sent for, and the first day's work was not a bad success. The weather was not so hot, rather better than in the last year.

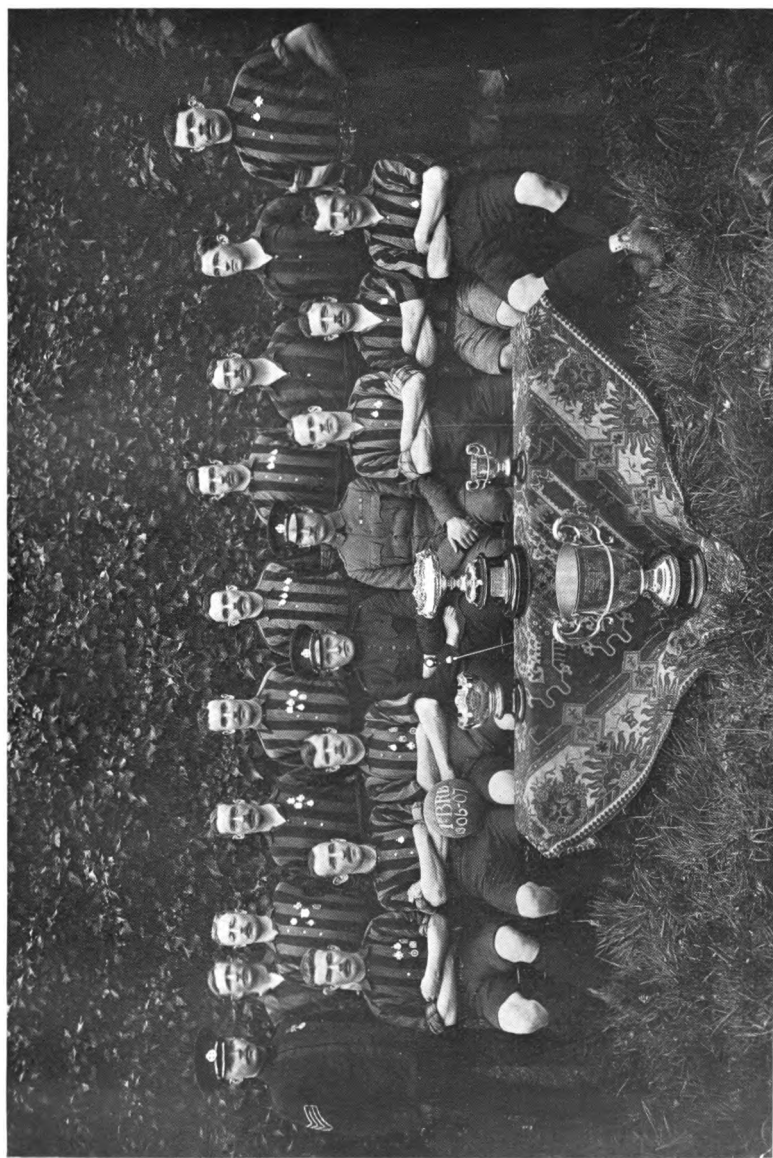
1905.

Our team of four was again sent for.

The third runner was sent for, and the fourth was known to be in the south of Ireland, this gave us great hopes. We were all delighted with the performance of our team, and Sergeant Jelley is to be congratulated on getting together such a fine side.

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Sgt. W. J. Jelley (Sec. & Trainer).
 Cpl. F. Midlane.
 Rfmm. H. Harvey.
 Rfmm. S. Carey.
 Rfmm. L. Williams.
 Sgt. A/Cpl. J. Mears.
 Bdsman. W. Kempton.
 A/Cpl. G. Laidler.
 T. Gregory (Capt.).
 Bdsman. A/Cpl. E. Moss.
 Rfmm. T. Smith.
 Rfmm. A. Patrick.
 A/Cpl. F. Woods.
 A. Knott.
 J. Gilbert.
 L. Easthead.
 Sgt. Maj.

1st BATTALION.

FOOTBALL TEAM, 1906-07.

all our company training, the greatest drawback being that we always had to climb a long and precipitous hill, well able to hold its own with the Matterhorn, before we reached the manoeuvre area, which made many of us feel that we had done a good day's work when we had accomplished the ascent.

After company training, we tackled the musketry; we have got a range within a quarter of a mile of barracks, which is very handy; the Battalion shot very well, in spite of the weather at times being none too good.

On 8 March Grenville took a team of cross country runners down to Dublin to compete in the "All Ireland Cross Country Championship"—they did excellently and took second place; Sergeant Williams was first of our team, and Grenville also ran very well himself.

About this time many Point-to-Point meetings were held in the vicinity, Wood, Lane, Follett and Torrington competing, though without success, and this was not to be wondered at, as most of the horses running were racehorses; however, better luck attended Torrington, who went over to England and won the Jorrocks Cup at Hawthorn Hill.

Punchestown was the attraction in April. Great things were expected of the Colonel's horse, "Prater," in the Irish Grand Military; however, he unfortunately fell, so Blacker had no chance of riding his second winner in this race; still, we expect him to repeat his former success again some day. "Prater" unfortunately met with a fatal accident shortly afterwards here: he got away from his groom, galloped down the road, jumped over a fence, and fell down a high embankment. His death was a great blow to the Colonel.

As the County Antrim Polo Club had a ground near here, Wingfield, Follett and Liddell fitted themselves out with ponies, and they and the Colonel used to play twice a week, but owing to the Battalion having to go on strike duty in Belfast at the end of June, they did not get so very much after that.

Fishing was not neglected either. Knox, Nugent, Pitt-Taylor, Brand and Wingfield rented the Maine, which runs through Shane's Castle demesne into Lough Neagh. Lord O'Neill very kindly let it to them at a low figure, and on the whole they did very well, getting 230 trout, averaging just over $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., besides two grilse, both of them caught on a small trout rod. It is interesting to record that the last people to whom this river was let were some of the 2nd Battalion when they were quartered in Belfast in 1890-92.

On 4 May, 10 officers and 260 men went off to attend the funeral of Lord de Ros. They had a very hard day of it, and had to march the best part of twenty miles in full dress.

In June, Fortescue went down to Ballykinler Camp to command the Irish Rifles Militia Brigade, who were doing a month's training there. He took Pitt-Taylor and Brand with him as Brigade Major and A.D.C. All three of them seem to have had an excellent time there.

Geoffrey Clarke came and did about three weeks duty with us about this time, until he was posted to the 3rd Battalion.

Just when we were all preparing to start down to Ballykinler Camp at the end of June, the civil authorities of Belfast called us out in aid of civil power, owing to the carters' and dockers' strike becoming serious. For the next six weeks we spent a weary time acting

as policemen. To begin with we were put on guard over the sheds at Donegal Quay ; this duty we divided with the Sussex Regiment—they did it in the morning, we relieved them at 3 p.m. and remained on duty till about 10.30 or 11 p.m. Occasionally we had encounters with amusing drunkards or saw a fight between a striker and a “blackleg” carter ; but, as a rule, nothing exciting took place. In fact, there were only two things to do : one was to listen to a little street arab, who used to sing to us all the latest popular airs, and the other was to attend Larkin’s meetings and hear the scurrilous nonsense that he poured into the ears of the unfortunate working man. Larkin was one of the strike agitators, and usually referred to us as the “hired assassins.” So things went on until more troops were brought in, owing to the mutiny amongst a few of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and then we started picqueting the town—standing at different street corners ; we found about eight posts of one officer and twenty-five men each from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in two reliefs. This work was more appallingly dull than guarding the docks, and we also unluckily seemed to have been given the most uninteresting part of the town to look after. Eventually, however, we did get a certain amount of excitement, as on 12 August we sent a half battalion up to the Cullingtrees Road, in the Nationalist quarter of the town, to suppress a riot that had broken out there. We had a great night of it and succeeded in capturing twenty-nine of the stone throwers ; most of them received a few good blows about their heads for their trouble. We did not have to fire, but we made many charges up the narrow streets ; but the rioters would not wait long enough to allow the men to get at them pro-

perly; still, one or two of the leading lights of the Battalion managed to make their presence felt. It was some recompense for the many weary hours we spent picqueting the streets, but shooting grouse would have suited us better. A few days after this the strike was settled and we resumed our wonted life.

On the evening of 15 August, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught arrived here; he stayed with the Colonel and dined with us. Next day he inspected the Battalion on parade, and made a most complimentary speech, congratulating them on their turn-out, and also on their behaviour during the labour troubles in Belfast.

On 26 August we celebrated the Regimental Birthday. In the afternoon we had a great many bicycle races, which were chiefly remarkable for the endurance shown by the veteran Rifleman Perry, who is employed in the Quartermaster's stores, and must have been secretly trained by Morrish. In the evening the boxing club provided some good fights for our amusement.

On 9 September we started off for the Irish Command manœuvres. We went by train to Maryborough, and camped there the first night. We and the Royal Fusiliers, a capital lot of fellows, were in one brigade under Brigadier-General Vesey Dawson. Edric Forester was our umpire, his arduous duties as Militia Adjutant at Mullingar being laid aside for this week. We had very fine weather and no very long marches; in fact, we all enjoyed the few days we were out, the only drawback being the lack of enterprise on the part of the enemy, whom we hardly saw again after the first day, owing to his rapid retirement. We occasionally caught glimpses of Pitt-Taylor in a motor-car and Bernard on a bicycle. Pitt-Taylor was

doing Chief Intelligence Officer to General Plumer and Bernard was helping him; they did a tremendous lot of work and were a great success. Sergeant Percival was one of their agents, and as "Mr. Newcastle" proved himself an adept at espionage. We came back here on the 13th, but not for long, as on the 16th we went to Ballykinler Camp to complete our field firing.

Fellowes left us about this time to go to the 3rd Battalion; he joined us about three months previously, and will be a loss to our cricket eleven. Unfortunately we cannot say that we have been very successful at cricket this season, though, of course, we did not expect great things, as we had no ground here on which to get any practice, and besides that, owing to the strikes, we did not play at all in July and for a good part of August. Wood captained our side, whilst Nugent, Fellowes, Blacker, Brand, and Nelthorpe also played with more or less success. We were lamentably weak in bowling. However, we hope to do better next year, and then Pitt-Taylor will be able to play which will make a great difference, as his staff duties prevented him from playing much this year.

We had delightful weather during our three weeks at Ballykinler Camp, and we finished our field firing without any difficulty, finishing up with a great field day, in which we defended ourselves against a terrific attack made by the Sussex Regiment. Golf was greatly in vogue at this time, as we were quite close to Newcastle links, one of the best in Ireland.

Rabbit shooting was another form of pastime, Colour-Sergeant Churcher being much to the fore, as he always is when there is any sport about; he collected some ferrets, after a great deal of trouble, one

of which met an untimely end. As "Cobra," Frank Nugent's Dandie, came out shooting one day, his eye chanced to light on the ferret, and before you could say "knife" that ferret yielded up the ghost.

On 2 October we came back to Holywood, and heard that Davies had passed into the Staff College—an excellent performance, as he was very far from well at the time.

The leave season now started, and we had to say good-bye to the Colonel. We were all very sorry to lose him, and we shall miss him very much. He had a great send-off from the Battalion, the buglers playing him out of barracks. We were told afterwards that he nearly missed his boat to Scotland that night, as he got out of his cab to say good-bye to a man outside the gates; the cabby never saw he had done so, and drove away in the darkness; he eventually got into Belfast on a tradesman's cart.

The Battalion Rifle meeting was held this month; it was a great success. Sergeant Bates became the best shot of the sergeants, and Acting-Corporal Bradbury of the remainder. "D" Company distinguished themselves in the inter-company competitions, much to the delight of Colour-Sergeant Hyett. This practically finished the musketry for the year. The Battalion has kept well up to the mark at it, and Bernard and Colour-Sergeant Churcher are to be specially congratulated on the victory of the Young Soldiers team at the Curragh in July.

The Rifle Meeting over, we settled down to the ordinary routine here, spending our time with route marches, winter essays and schemes, hunting, golf, and shooting, the people round here being very kind about asking us to shoot; especially to be noted in this respect

is one, the son of an old Rifleman, who sends a telegram about once a week, asking for three or four guns to come and help him shoot duck and snipe. Leeke also manages to get a little wildfowling on Belfast Lough. He and Cookson are the adepts of the Battalion at this form of sport, and they would do very well here if there was a hard frost.

Motoring is also going strong in the Battalion; Glyn, Radclyffe, and Cookson all possess excellent cars, which are a blessing to their less fortunate brother officers.

The football season has commenced again, and our Battalion team, which is practically the same as last year's, is going strong; they have defeated the Middlesex and the Sussex Regiments in the Irish Army Cup, and we have hopes that they will again repeat their success of last season.

The Boxing Club has not been behindhand either, and under Lane and Sergeant Jelley has given some very good shows. The success of Sergeant Williams has been as notable at this form of sport as in running. We have received a copy of "From the Niger to the Nile," very kindly presented to us by the author, Boyd Alexander; it is most interesting. We congratulate him on his great achievement, and only wish that his brother Claud and Gosling could have survived to share in the welcome he has so deservedly received.

Pryce has not been with us at all this year, as he is still suffering from Malta fever, and from what we hear he is still in a very poor way; it is very bad luck on him.

"Bars" Bell also had a very bad attack of this fever in the early part of the year—we are glad to think that he is all right again now, but very sorry that he is no

longer a Rifleman; still we hope that what is a loss to the Regiment may be a gain to the House of Commons, and if he can persuade the electors of Cambridge to go in for Tariff Reform we shall expect him to become Prime Minister some day.

We are about to experience another great loss in April, when Brigadier-General Vesey Dawson gives up his command here, to take over a division of the New Territorial Army in London. We wish him all success in his new undertaking, and can only say that if his successor is half the man he is, he will do very well.

Pitt-Taylor and Blacker have been away during this leave in Asia Minor. We have only heard once from them, so do not know whether they have had very good sport or not; however, we know that Pitt-Taylor got two stags—he came upon them fighting, and they were so busy with their own affairs that he was able to get quite close and shot both of them.

There is nothing more to tell you, so with best love to all Riflemen.

We remain,

Ever yours,

1 B. R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

CHAUBATTIA,

UNITED PROVINCES,

November, 1907.

DEAR EDITOR,

Taking up the story of our life from November last, the chief event in that month was the departure of Colonel Wilson on the conclusion of his four years command. It is now ancient history that he has been offered and accepted the billet of A.A.G., Poona.

The Battalion left Chaubattia for Shahjahanpur in two parties about the middle of November, making very light of the five days march down to railhead after their strenuous work on the khudsides.

The 60th had left a little previously for Jubbulpore, their new station, and we felt the absence of our brother Greenjackets very much this year.

Not long after our arrival at Shahjahanpur, Lieutenant-Colonel King-Salter, our new C.O., arrived, and took over the command from Petre.

The great Durbar in honour of H.H. the Amir of Afghanistan was now looming in the near future, and it was found quite necessary to rub up our knowledge of ceremonial drill after the loose order manoeuvres in the hills, where, by-the-by, there is no flat ground sufficiently spacious to march-past a battalion.

It had been definitely decided by the authorities to bring together a complete Division of Riflemen, composed of ourselves, the 60th, the Royal Irish Rifles,

and several Ghurka battalions. It was felt that many curious eyes would be on the look out for the unwonted spectacle of a Rifle Division marching past. Wherefore we endeavoured to prepare ourselves for this formidable, and now-a-days unaccustomed manœuvre, some of the officers executing weird passes with their swords when passing the saluting point, under the impression that they had quite got the hang of the thing!

Manœuvring in attack formation, sundry Rifle competitions and night operations filled up the remainder of our time.

To turn to the lighter side of things, we were all much disappointed with the small game shooting. In 1905 there had been very little rain in the district, and consequently all the duck had congregated in the big jheels, with the splendid results chronicled in our letter last year. This season it was just the opposite; all the smaller jheels were full of water, the result being that the duck were all over the places and the bags consequently small. In fact, the last shooting party of the season after having travelled by and in railway, gharries, motors and their flat feet for over fifty miles, only brought to bag one "brain fever" bird which was annoying them while they were discussing an excellent lunch, the only bright spot in that disastrous day!

Pig-sticking, on the other hand, flourished. The quarry near at hand, easily found, and its pursuit by no means expensive. Nearly all the younger officers took advantage of the excellent opportunities thus afforded, and as we were practically the only ones in the field, it was not found necessary—in the absence of competition—to invest in expensive mounts.

Polo also flourished, but our success in this branch

of sport was great enough to warrant a letter to itself, and this will be found elsewhere in your pages. It may not perhaps be out of place to point out here that practically in the first year of our sojourn in India we lifted the Infantry Cup, in spite of being eight months out of the twelve in the hills and confined by circumstances to a regimental game for the remaining four months. We may therefore fairly claim to have established a record in this respect.

Some of the old shikarries will be glad to hear that big game shooting is assiduously pursued by many of the officers as far as Himalayan game is concerned. Last year Petre, Biddulph, Whitaker, and Walpole all did well, shooting nearly every variety of Himalayan game; while this year Powell, Pigot, Whitaker, Walpole, and Boyle all took leave to various parts of the Himalayas, getting some very good heads among them. An account of their experiences has been sent to the CHRONICLE. Ward was unlucky enough to have a "scrap" with a black bear. With the gloves on he no doubt would have won, but as it was the bear gave him a cuff on the head, knocking him 100 ft. down the khud. He was brought into Chaubattia, a journey of over forty miles, and very soon recovered. The bear is still at large! Whitaker has presented two bear cubs he captured to "D" Company. We would much rather he had taken them home as a present to the Dépôt.

Early in January the Battalion left by rail for the Agra Durbar.

In its absence a draft of over 200 men arrived from England. They soon settled down, proving themselves quite up to the old standard.

On 11 and 12 February the Battalion was in-

spected by Major-General Spens, C.B., in a portion of "Kitchener's Test,"—night operations and the fifteen mile march, carrying 100 rounds of ball ammunition, culminating in an attack and field firing. The march and subsequent attack with ball ammunition were somewhat of a farce, owing to there being no suitable ground in the vicinity of the cantonment. Such as it was, it was carried out to the entire satisfaction of the General, who reported very favourably on the Battalion.

On 21 March Headquarters and three companies left for Chaubattia; on the following day the second party of three companies, leaving "G" and "H" at Shahjahanpur under command of Powell. The weather on our arrival was most inclement, but we soon settled down to the most serious business of hill training, at which we now consider we may fairly be classed as experts, at least so far as is possible without having seen actual service on the frontier. At about this time Biddulph and Seymour were despatched to take part in a magnificent staff ride, and came back grumbling sorely at only having a Brigade to play with, whereas they asserted they were fully equal to an Army Corps apiece!

Petre went home on nine months leave, as also Harrison and Harman.

Basset was also soon to leave us rather unexpectedly, having been offered and, after due reflection—with a view to his important responsibilities in connection with our hitherto victorious polo team—accepted the excellent job of "Polo" A.D.C. to the Chief.

He left much to the regret of us all, but with the willing promise that he is to be a member of the team in all tournaments the rules of which permit his playing for the Battalion.

Meanwhile the even tenour of our way went on through hill training, company training, musketry, battalion training, winding up, as a grand finale, with various items in "Kitchener's Test" in the presence of the General.

For this the Battalion plunged into the wilds to do deeds of "derring-do" against a red-coated foe and our old friends the Ghurkas from Almora. The latter had already proved our mettle, acting as a "savage enemy" against us during our last week of battalion training.

Around the Redcoats we all claim to have made rings, in fact it was painfully evident that they had not enjoyed the same systematic training in hill warfare and khud climbing as we had done. Our doctor met one poor fellow at a standstill, bleeding severely in the face. On being questioned as to his plight, he swore, with many lusty oaths, "that he was blessed if he could go up hill or down hill any more," and that he had just accomplished an exciting toboggan slide on his face!

The spirit and initiative of the rank and file of our Riflemen were beyond all praise. In the last day of the Test, after a most trying day and night on outpost duty, the Battalion had to carry out the march and attack, with ball ammunition, entailing a total climb of 2,000 ft. to their night's bivouac. Not a single Rifleman fell out, and Rifleman Brown, of "E" Company, gave a good example of soldierly endurance by climbing up the said 2,000 ft. in spite of putting out his knee!

The Battalion Dramatic Club, under Burton's excellent management, has been going very strong all the summer, giving us really excellent entertainments once or twice a month. The feature nowadays is the Inter-Company Dramatic Contest for a substantial prize. This scheme tends to bring out plenty of new blood,

“ A ” Company, in particular, staging no less than fifty-four performers. Competition this year was particularly keen, and a new feature was the active participation by ladies in these Company performances. “ A ” Company introduced a novelty in the shape of a pageant portraying the uniforms of the Rifle Brigade from its foundation to the present day. “ F ” Company was adjudged to have given the best all-round show, the order being: “ F,” “ A,” “ E.”

We are now all enjoying a well-earned rest, preparatory to the move down to the plains, which takes place on 24 and 25 November.

Wishing you and all Riflemen a Happy Christmas and New Year.

Yours,

2 B. R.B.

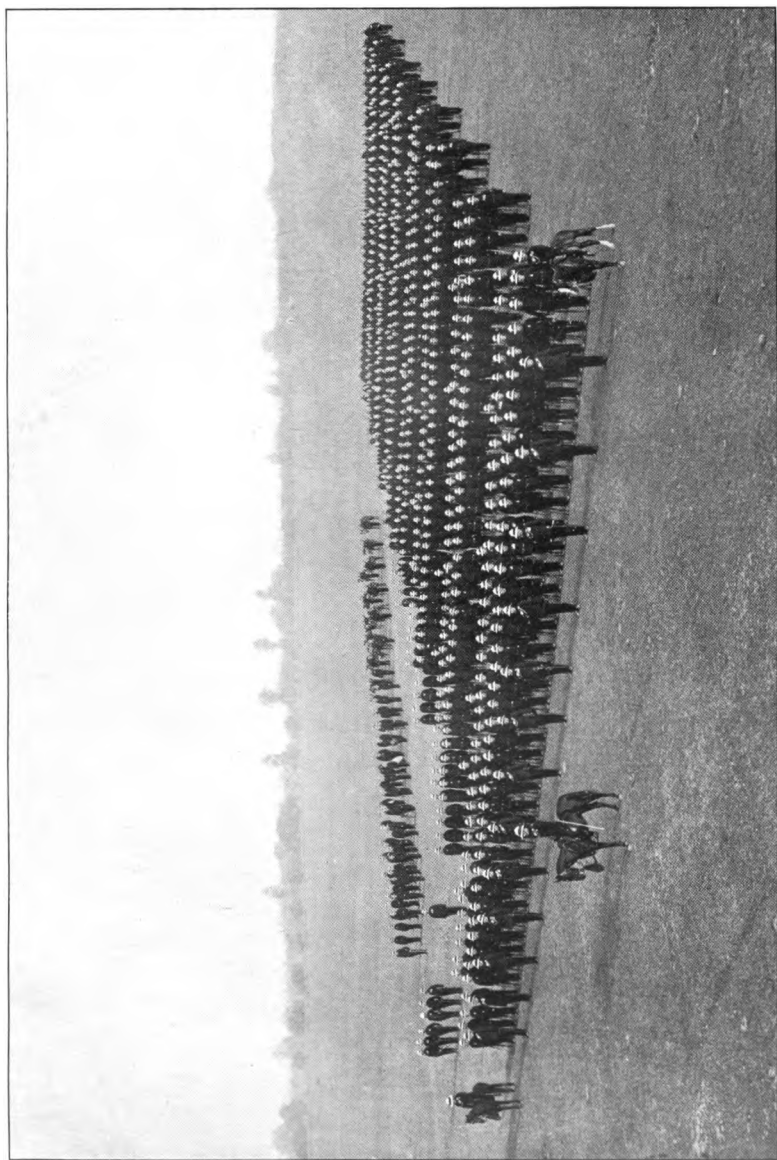
of the 1941-42 season, there were no less than fifty-five entries, and the competition for the year was particularly keen. The success of the season was due to the active participation of the members of the "A" and "B" companies. "A" Company, under the leadership of the shape of a pageant, was the first to enter the R. de Bréville from its headquarters in the plains. "B" Company was the first to enter the first all-round show, the competition of the year.

Mr. de Bréville, after a well-earned rest, prepared to leave for the plains, which takes place on 24 and 25 November.

With you and all Reims a Happy Christmas and New Year.

Yours,

2 R. B. B.



2nd BATTALION ON PARADE.
SHAHJAHANPUR, 1907.

3RD BATTALION.

RAGLAN BARRACKS, DEVONPORT,

December, 1907.

DEAR EDITOR,

Devonport improves on acquaintance, and, though we certainly get our full share of wind and rain, we manage to enjoy life. There is hunting with the Dartmoor Foxhounds, where the fields are small and the banks look big. There is also plenty of shooting, our neighbours being most hospitable, and one is quite surprised on seeing either Maclachlan or Bell (who, by the way, have the reputation of letting little pass them) in uniform at breakfast. Grant joined us on New Year's Day, seeming better, but still suffering from bad headaches. We were all deeply grieved to hear of the death of Lord Alexander Russell, which deprived not only the Regiment, but the world, of a distinguished and staunch old soldier.

Owing to an outbreak of measles, our Christmas tree had to be postponed, and took place on 17 January. The magic lantern and cinematograph were excellent and thoroughly appreciated; as for the tea, the children's enjoyment of it was self-evident. During the first three months of the year, Company and Regimental tours were the fashion, and now and then staff rides, in which most of us took part. "Fram," whose constant ascent of the ladder of title and fame is somewhat puzzling, retired from the Regiment in February,

having been nominally with us for one month. About this time we were ordered to practise the slinging of horses and wagons from the quay into barges. Parties of Riflemen, therefore, went daily to the gun wharf, and the long-suffering cart-horse was put to a new use and performed his part in the same stolid and imperturbable manner that characterises all his movements.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Plymouth on 21 February to open the new docks. The troops of the garrison lined the road from the railway station to Mount Wise. In the evening a Naval and Military Tattoo on a fairly large scale took place. It was somewhat marred, however, not only by the cold, but by the eagerness of spectators, who, for some time, took charge of the picquets on duty, causing some wordy but good-natured scraps between Riflemen and the populace. After the show was over we entertained about two hundred people to supper. At first we meant only to ask a few friends to come in, but as usually happens when the question arises, "Who is to be asked?" in a place like Plymouth, numbers rapidly increase, and so it developed into a biggish affair. Mr. Grandy was in his element, and we hope our guests, if not amused, at any rate went away replete. About this time Maclachlan was selected by our Brigadier to run a scouts' tour, in which all the scouts of the Brigade, mounted on bicycles, were to take part. They were out three days, only taking with them what they could carry on their machines. Though not in the original idea, in the end Maclachlan commanded one side and Somerville the other. Somerville with our Battalion scouts had to get from Somerset into Cornwall, escorting a cart which was supposed to hold the "Pretender." Maclachlan, with

the remainder of the scouts of the Brigade, was to capture the "Pretender" before reaching Cornwall. The Bacha was "slim" and got through with his party, and I believe to this day Maclachlan's commando think that he let them through on purpose. The Colonel returned from leave in March, having been to Corsica to fish. The weather and scenery were magnificent; not so the fishing, "weight of catch about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb." after weeks of incessant flogging.

Grant left with a draft for Malta about 13 March. These continual drafts sent abroad, and those we receive monthly in our turn, cause the Battalion to become somewhat like a depôt itself, and except for a few old soldiers, who are all employed, and in consequence seldom seen, except at the pay table, make one realise that the battalion of India and Aden is a thing of the past.

Ward also left us for the 2nd about now, having exchanged Battalions with Wilson. We shall all miss his jovial laugh and his bright and cheery countenance, especially in the early hours of the morning on Salisbury Plain, when most of us will, in all probability, not be feeling our best.

On 12 April, we held a Point-to-Point, organised and well carried through by Solly-Flood, but this is described by another pen.

On 29 April, Sir Henry Newdigate came to see us, renewing old acquaintance with some, but meeting many fresh faces.

Then our cheery little "General" left us to take up an Adjutancy of Militia. We hear with joy that he is a great success in that capacity.

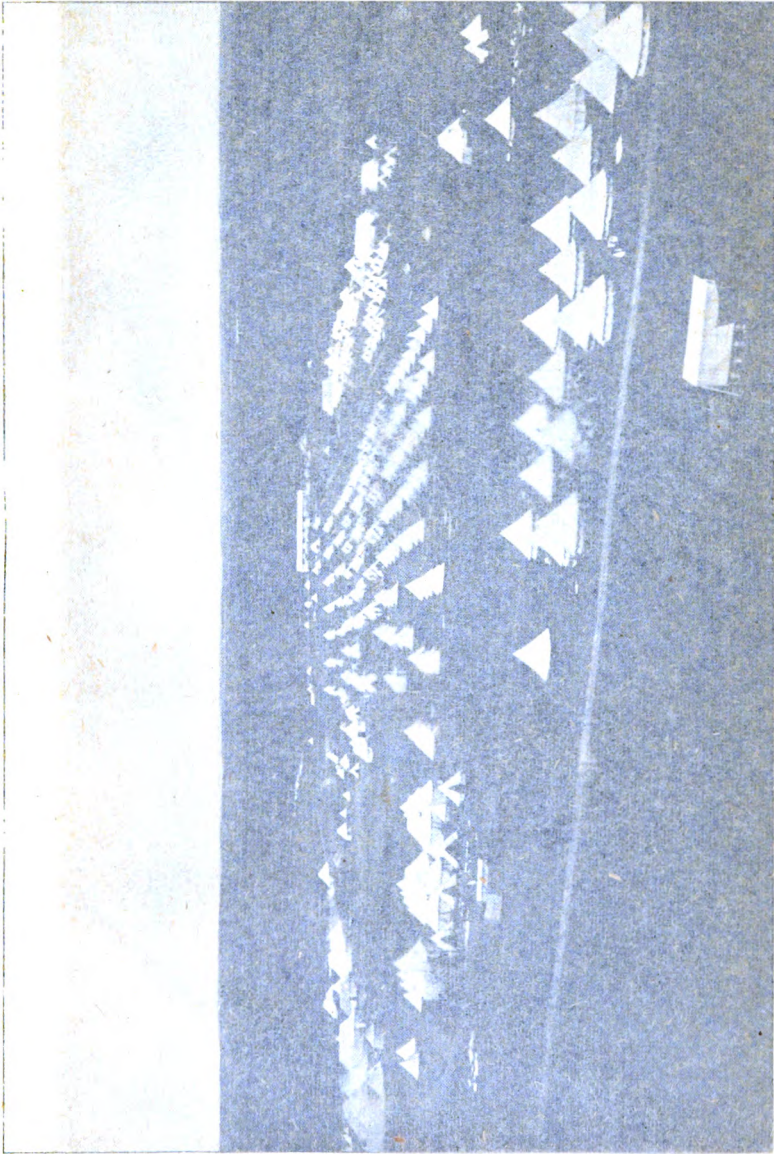
Our next loss was occasioned by the departure of Sergeant-Major Bryant, after more than twenty-one

years of loyal and useful service. He has the good wishes of all ranks.

In the first week in May the left half Battalion proceeded to Willsworthy, away out on Dartmoor. On the 22nd it was relieved by the right half. Willsworthy is undoubtedly a delightful spot, "far from the madding crowd." It has its drawbacks, however, for while there we were all too forcibly reminded of the "rains" of India, without any of the genial warmth that accompanies them. Hardly a day passed without a gale of wind and torrents of rain, or, by way of variety, all-obliterating mist and fog. Everything was dreary and damp, and nothing more so than our spirits.

King joined us in the beginning of June. He posed as a sufferer from insomnia, a claim that some of us were loth to allow, till conviction was awakened by an apparition, watch in hand, and shrouded in a red blanket, gloomily stalking at all hours of the night, and announcing that sleep was impossible.

During this month Sturgis, beautiful as ever, returned, after a year in Northern Nigeria, and Rickman took his place, presumably the yearning to once again associate with his "black brethren," of whom he is so fond, being too strong for him to remain in England. During the latter part of June and the beginning of July we had a few days of fine weather—a welcome change. Consequently B, D, E, and H Companies, who were at Tregantle Fort, were always busy building bridges of all sorts, making long turning movements over country that in places reminds us of an Indian "khud," and attacking and defending the Scaesdon position at least two or three times a week. Maclachlan's bridge, over an arm of the St. German's



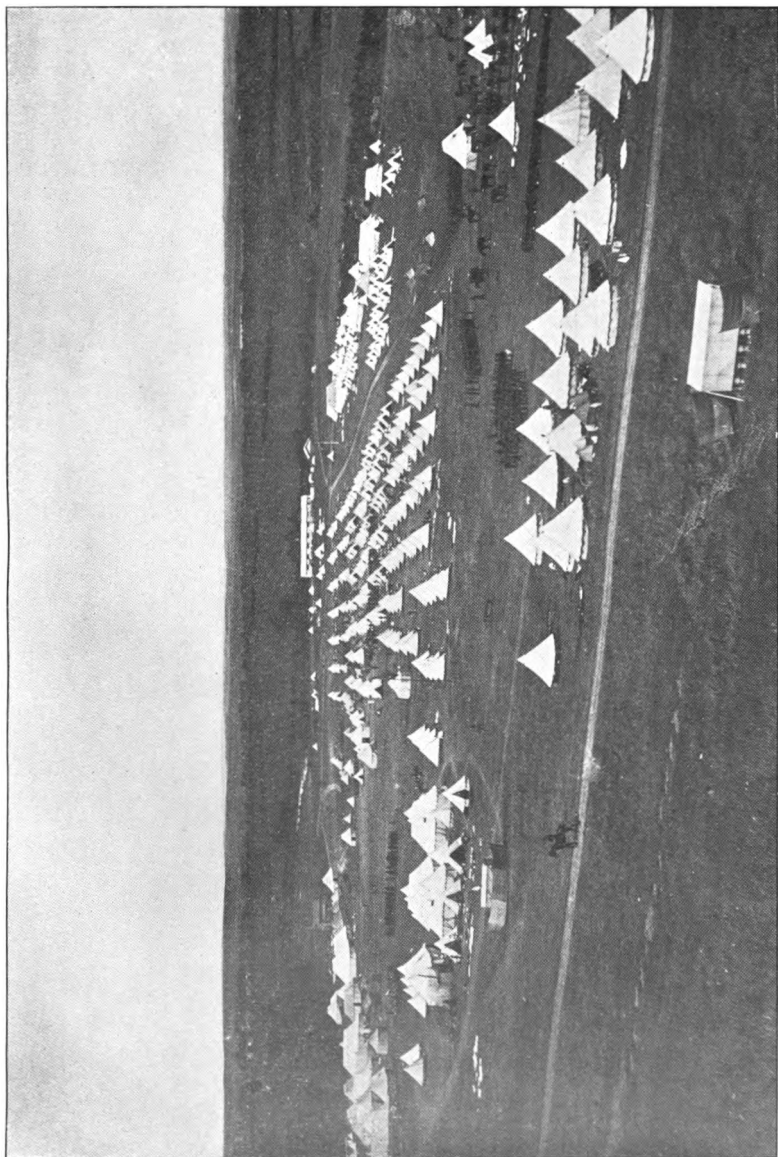
3rd BATTALION.
CAMP OF THE 8th INFANTRY BRIGADE, BULFORD, 1907.

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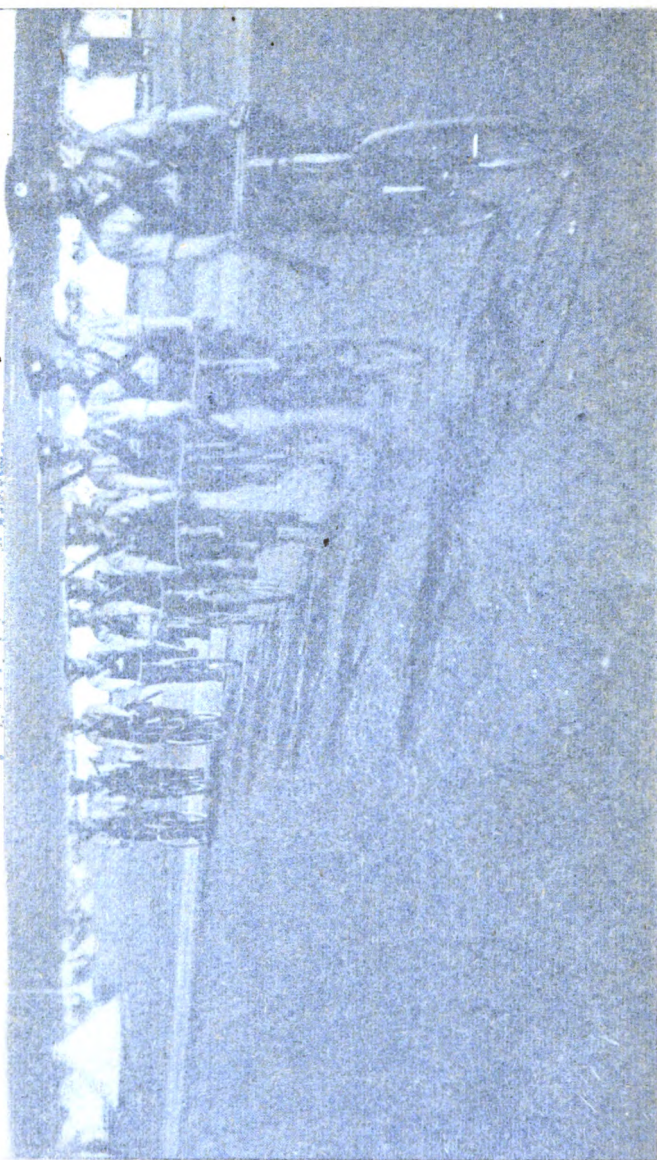
3rd BATTALION.
CAMP OF THE 8th INFANTRY BRIGADE, BULFORD, 1907.

River, was a work of art. All admired it, and some, who had the luck to watch its dismantlement, say that it was the quickest thing on record. On another occasion an officer, who shall be nameless, but who may be sufficiently described as slightly rotund at all salient points and with an expression that induces a belief in that good temper which usually accompanies obesity, had the courage to disguise himself as one of the fair sex in order that he might get through an outpost line thrown out to prevent him and his followers getting through. He succeeded in his object, eluding the watchful eye of the O.C. D Company. C Company have become specialists in raft building, and now, I believe, understand something about the ticks on the St. German's River.

The Battalion, much under the strength of last year, left for Bulford Camp about the middle of July, while Solly-Flood and the Long Man were left in charge at Devonport with plenty of time on their hands to put the finishing touches to their already well-nigh complete Staff College training. We found our camp pitched near the Sling Plantation, and Davies, as usual, with everything in perfect order, but somewhat out of a job at not having found anyone in authority to get the better of during the last twenty-four hours. Mr. Grandy was as usual to the fore, and had our Mess started. Throughout the manœuvres he never failed to produce food and drink when they were required. The more inclement the weather, and the more adverse the circumstances, the more certain were we, as we trudged back to our camp, to find him surrounded by innumerable packing cases and contemplating with just pride a table laden with all that the heart of man could desire.

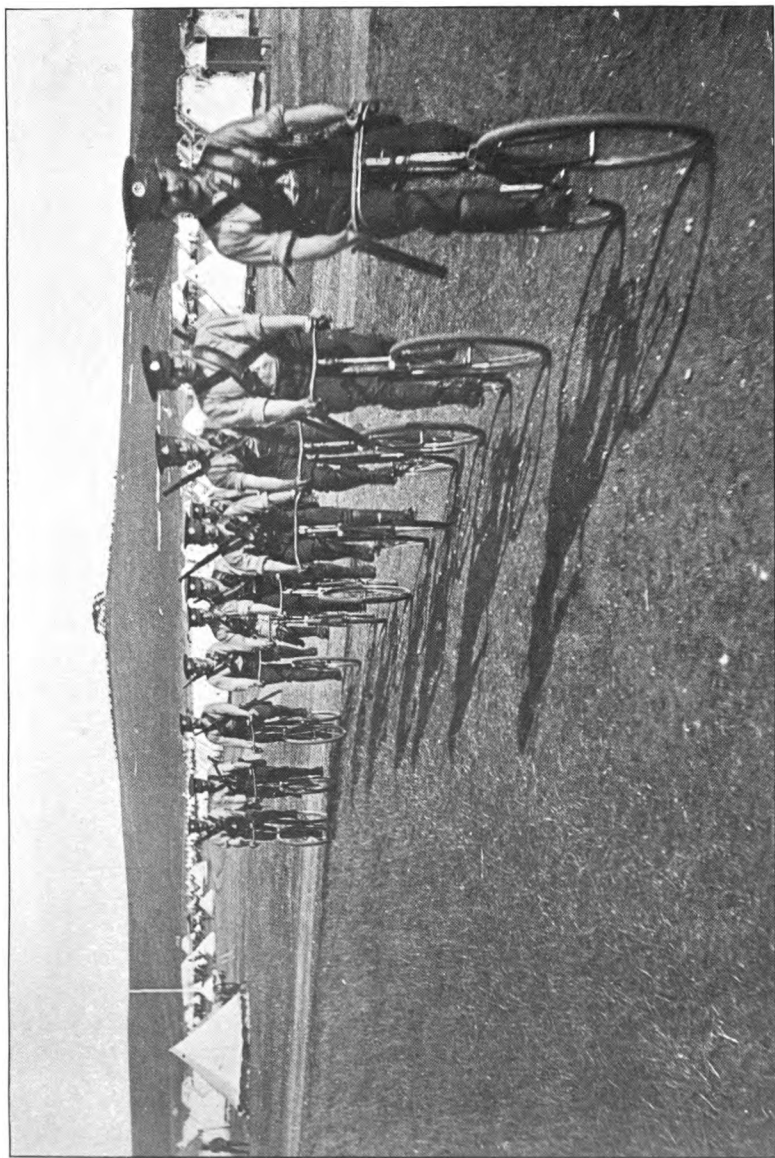
Among other "amusements," night marches and night attacks were practised. Silence was to be strictly kept when approaching enemy's position. On one occasion, as we were creeping and crawling forward through the cold, wet grass, the vast stillness of the night was broken by a stentorian voice shouting "Keep silence there; how many more times do you want telling?" It would be hard to say which was the more arduous—Battalion, Brigade and Divisional Training or Manœuvres. Twenty miles a day was not at all uncommon in any of them; but the air of Salisbury Plain, combined with plenty of work, made anyone wonderfully fit, and once when it came to forty-five miles, hardly anybody felt it; and, after all, it was a wonderful pick-me-up after damp and dismal Devonport. Clarke, Harington and Innes all joined during Battalion Training, the latter having persuaded King (who, by-the-by, loves a hot country) to exchange and go out to Malta. Innes was soon granted special leave, having been summoned on the charge of driving his motor to the danger of the public, in that he ran over and broke the leg of a German Jew, and also for refusing to give his name. We were all, however, much relieved on receipt of the following telegram: "Acquitted of all charges."

Strict orders were issued about baggage for manœuvres. All had to be weighed, and some was found overweight. The owners were at a loss to understand this, having carefully weighed each article before packing. However, something had to be taken out, and there was a good deal of amusement when it was found that the overweight was caused by pieces of kit belonging to another officer, whose servant had had strict instructions that on no account was *his* kit to be over-



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**3rd BATTALION.
CYCLIST SCOUTS LEAVING BULFORD CAMP, 1907.**

weight. During manœuvres Innes invented a new Staff billet for himself, namely, "chauffeur" to the Major-General, and in consequence lived in luxury and ease. We all returned to Devonport on 9 September, with the exception of Alan and Paley, who had resigned the Adjutancy to take up an appointment at Sandhurst. We miss him much. On 2 October, Philpot died in London, after an illness of only a few days; his loss to us is a great one. His collection of books about the Regiment, that has been presented to the Mess, will always remind us of a true and thorough Rifleman.

Solly-Flood left us on the 3rd to go to Bombay as A.D.C. to Sir George Clark, in which position we have no doubt he will be a great social success. About the middle of October the "Bacha" was married. The Subalterns seem to quite outclass their Captains in this distinction. During the latter part of the year those who are not on leave, hunting or shooting, amused themselves with hockey and racquets; to say nothing of Hygienic Lectures and Swedish Drill. With all good wishes to all Riflemen, past and present,

Yours ever,

3 B. R.B.

4TH BATTALION.

MALTA,

31 December, 1907.

DEAR EDITOR,

The end of 1907 finds us still leading an uneventful existence here. The end of the second leave last year saw the Battalion still at St. George's, and starting musketry. We had slightly better weather than the year before, but that is not saying much. We then departed to Mellieha and Ghain Tuffieha for training. The weather there was awful and made training and recreation very difficult. At Mellieha, however, some sportsmen used to go out with guns, the quarry being mostly sparrows, but Burrowes shot a grebe; which he ate under the impression that it was a duck. Thence we returned to civilisation, Headquarters going to Floriana, and four companies under Alexander to Manoel.

Polo and racing were then resumed, though much interfered with by rain. The great feature of the racing season was the importation by Alexander of a number of "griffins" from Tunis. These strange animals, to obtain which the Tunisian cab service had been disorganised, and for whom much money had been paid, arrived safely in Malta and were distributed to their fortunate owners. Two races were given for them at the May meeting, one of which was won by Banbury's and the other by Gilliat's. The noble animals were then sold, at prices varying from ten

pounds to as many shillings, and, we presume, have returned to their former vocations. Helyar, however, is keeping his, and hopes that when it is strong enough to walk it may turn out a flier. As regards the remainder of the racing the Battalion was very successful. Alexander headed the list of racing owners, and Morris and Hampton were well up. Scott, Howard, Morris, and Buxton also did well in the saddle, and the sight of the last named riding his own pony, "Telegraph," to victory recalled the best days of Mornington Cannon, and was in strong contrast to the "monkey-on-a-stick" methods of the others. Scott, however, was our most brilliant performer and was a worthy pupil of Geoffrey Clarke's.

Turning to polo. With our way cleared by the departure of the 1st Battalion, we had a very easy task in the tournament. We entered two teams which drew together in the first round, No. 1 team winning a cantering game 12—2. In the second round we beat the Gunners 3—2; our side did not play up to their form. In the third round, the final, we beat the Staff 12—0. The team was: Innes (back), Buxton, Leyland, Scott (1). The last named did not intend to play, but took Kennedy's place, as the latter was injured just before the tournament. Innes and Scott both played very well all through. This ended serious polo for the year, though there was an American handicap in which Bond was in the winning team.

Racquets was also played during the winter, and a handicap held. Sloggett won the singles, beating Prittie in the final. Innes and Prittie won the doubles, beating Colonel Couper and a Sapper in the final.

This takes us to the beginning of the first leave and of the Malta cricket season. The Battalion did fairly

well, winning most of their matches. In the Governor's Cup we had a walk-over in the first round, beat the Connaughts by ten wickets in the second, and the Lancashire Fusiliers by ten wickets in the third. This left us to play in the final against the 4th Battalion Worcesters. We played much below our form and were beaten easily; they were, however, much the better side. The following played regularly: Colonel Couper, Ross, Howard, Gilliat, Prittie, Kennedy, Riflemen Trinder, Simmonds, Keating and Wells, Sergeant Hanley and Corporal Palmer. Gilliat played a good innings of 99 against the Lancashires, and Howard, the Colonel, and Kennedy made several useful scores. Trinder bowled very finely on many occasions and was the backbone of the attack. We were much handicapped by having no good ground to play on, that at Floriana being a grazing ground for goats and a popular promenade for fat priests.

There is not much more to be said. Stickie is still most popular. Sloggett won the Lawn Tennis Cup, and Gilliat the Golf Cup. Digby has taken to polo and daily inspires terror on the polo ground in the hearts both of his own side and the opponents. Sailing has been popular and the Colonel is commodore of the club. Bond and Helyar have been fairly successful.

On 1 August the first leave returned and the second departed. During August the Soldiers' Cricket Cup was played for, but the Battalion team was defeated in the second round by the Lancashire Fusiliers.

We played two matches against H.M.S. *Suffolk*, each winning one, in the second match Moore-Gwyn made 120. We also played the Worcesters, whom we defeated, Rifleman Trinder taking 8 wickets for 41; and the Lancashire Fusiliers, which was a draw. In

this, which was against the officers, Sloggett made 128 not out. Afterwards we all stayed and dined with them; unfortunately some were foolish enough to eat oysters, a sure means of seeking trouble in Malta, and in consequence were seriously indisposed the following day.

Cornelius Prittie has gone for a tour of duty at the Rifle Dépôt, and his cheery-looking eye in the early morning will be missed by all.

We are looking forward to a good polo season if only the weather will be kind, as there is plenty of talent, though Innes will be a great loss. Prospects for the coming racing are bright, all the old lot being still with us in the capable hands of Buchanan. The Battalion football team should give a good account of themselves, and we shall hope to see them at the top of the league.

There are rumours that we are going to change our quarters this winter, but nobody knows where.

Wishing all Riflemen the best of good luck for the New Year,

Yours ever,

4 B. R.B.

Sports and Pastimes.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT, 1907.

THE Point-to-Point took place on 14 March, under the auspices of the Jorrocks Club, which, as most of us know, had been reconstituted in 1906. Thanks to the kindness of Sir Robert Wilmot, we were able to hold our meeting at Hawthorn Hill, the well-known Berkshire rendezvous of lovers of steeplechasing; nor could a better place have been chosen, for we were able to use the grand stand and paddock, weighing room, and the club luncheon room, while the races finished on the steeplechase course. Moreover, Sir Robert had eight men doing up the fences after each race.

Friends of the Regiment coming from London were able to go in the greatest comfort, for a motor omnibus met the train at Maidenhead. There was a large and representative gathering of past and present Riflemen, and we were fortunate in a fine day. Proceedings opened with the Rifle Brigade Challenge Cup, 13 stone each, which produced a field of eight. Wilson despatched the lot on their journey, and passing the stand they were going well together. Going into the country, Stephens and Dawnay drew out, and when they came in sight again it was seen that the issue lay between them. Stephens won on old "Quicksilver," last year's winner, by two lengths from Dawnay, with Turner, some way off, third. The going was heavy, and "Quicksilver" showed what a sort he is by beating a field of useful hunters in what was a fast-run race, considering the state of the ground.

The Jorrocks Cup attracted only three runners, Torrington having kept his bay mare "Aileen" for this event, and this good-looking blood-one proved to be the winner, the other two not being able to live with her.

Torrington rode a good race. He must sit still, and with a little more practice should make a steeplechase rider, which, by the way, is an acquisition that has been lacking in the regiment—now that Cox is in Africa—since George Paget used to do the round of the meetings with his selling platers, "Linhope" and "Clansman II." It is worthy of note that he won the Regimental Race eleven years ago at Hawthorn Hill with a horse called "Sweetwood," previously owned by H.M. the King.

Twelve were weighed for the Open Race, which produced the best finish of the day, Captain R. Haig winning by half a length

from Captain R. S. Hamilton-Grace, with Major H. McMicking a good third.

Stephens was, as usual, indefatigable in his efforts to ensure the success of the Meeting, acting as Clerk of the Scales, Wilson and Green-Wilkinson ably performing the duties of Starter and Judge.

Our best thanks are due to Sir Robert Wilmot for his kind hospitality and for the use of the stands and course, and we shall be fortunate if we are able to hold our meeting there in 1908.

Several Riflemen remarked that a match between Lord Ribblesdale and the Knight of Kerry would have been a most popular event.

Appended are the results :—

RIFLE BRIGADE CHALLENGE CUP.

Major R. B. Stephens's gr. g., "Quicksilver" (Owner) ...	...	1
Captain Hon. H. Dawnay's ch. g., "Caliban" (Owner) ...	...	2
Captain B. Turner's ro. g., "Spotted Dick" (Owner) ...	...	3

Also ran: Mr. A. K. Hargreaves (2), Captain S. Rickman, Captain A. Paley, Major S. C. Long.

Won by two lengths; a bad third.

JORROCKS CUP.

Viscount Torrington's b. m., "Aileen" (Owner) ...	...	1
Captain C. R. Staveley's b. g., "Jackeroo" (Captain Boden) ...	...	2
Mr. A. K. Hargreaves's b. g., "Owick" (Owner)...	...	3

Won by a length.

OPEN RACE.

Captain R. Haig's "May Winkfield" (Owner) ...	...	1
Captain R. S. Hamilton-Grace's "Anora" (Owner) ...	...	2
Major H. McMicking's "Grasshopper" (Owner) ...	...	3

Also ran: Col. H. Gough's "Caprice" (Owner), Mr. O. M. Torkington's "Ursula" (Owner), Captain G. Belleville's "Sans Loi" (Owner), Mr. H. Alves's "Barney" (Owner), Mr. D. Watts's "Lawless" (Owner), Mr. H. Wallis's "Cruiskeen" (Owner), Mr. O. Dixon's "True Heart" (Mr. R. C. Tennant), and Mr. R. Dixon's "Alberta" (Owner).

Won by half a length; a good third.

MAURICE WHITE.



2nd BATTALION POLO TEAM, 1907.

Lieut. S. W. J. Trafford.

Lieut. A. M. Tod.

(*Norini Tul Cup.*)

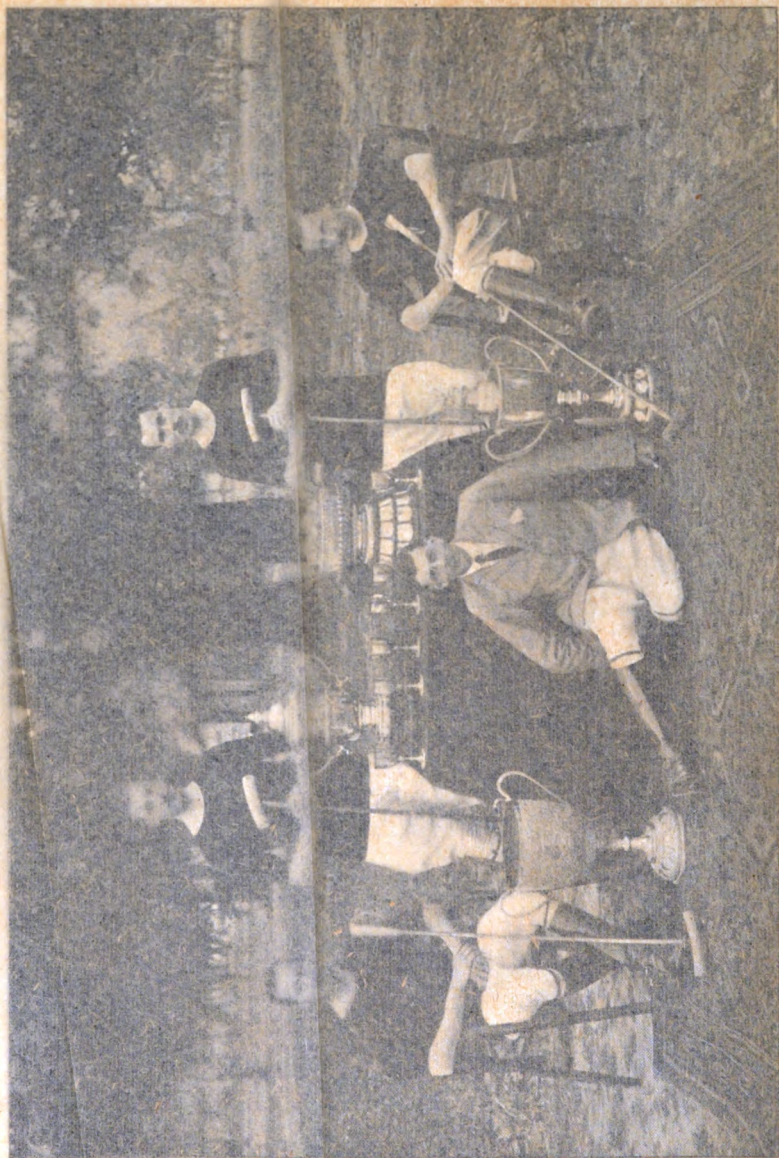
(*Infantry Cup.*)

Capt. C. E. Harrison.

(*Dehra Doon Cup.*)

2nd Lieut. H. G. M. Railston.

Capt. W. F. Basset.



2nd BATTALION POLO TEAM, 1907.

Lieut. A. M. Tod

(Infantry Coy.)

(Dubouche Coy.)

(Infantry Coy.)

2nd Lieut. G. M. Balliston

Capt. W. E. Russell

2ND BATTALION.

POLO.

IN last year's CHRONICLE we gave an account of the start of our first polo season in India, and were glad to be able to say we had won two tournaments at Naini Tal during the summer of 1906.

Our next performance after this was at Dehra Doon at the end of November, which tournament we were also lucky enough to win, especially as in this case we had to play without Tod, who was away at Calcutta doing a Pay Course. In the first round we beat the 19th Lancers by 11 goals and 5 subsidiaries to 1 goal; in the second round we played the 2nd Gurkhas and had one of the best games we played the whole season. At the end of time the score was 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries all, and nine minutes extra time had to be played before we managed to get a subsidiary and thus win the match. In the final we played the Imperial Cadet Corps and managed to beat them by 3 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 1 goal and 1 subsidiary; at one time it looked like a near thing, as Railston unluckily had an accident and hurt his left arm badly; in fact, it was afterwards discovered that he had broken a bone—at any rate he could not hold his reins, so for the last two chucks he had to play No. 1 without a stick. Luckily at the time the accident occurred the score was 3 goals and 3 subsidiaries to *nil* in our favour, so it was only a question of preventing our opponents scoring, in which we were fairly successful, as they only got 1 goal and 1 subsidiary, thus leaving us the winners. Our team for this tournament was: Harrison (1), Basset (2), Railston (3), and Trafford (back).

Our next attempt was at Agra in January, 1907, in the big tournament held during the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan. Tod returned shortly before this tournament, but we were unluckily unable to get any practice together before the tournament; we were also unlucky in drawing Bhopal Gymkhana, which was one of the best teams, in the first round. At the beginning of the game we were hopelessly out of our places, and could do no good at all, with the result that at half time the score stood at 7 goals and 1 subsidiary to *nil* against us; after this we seemed to get together better and scored 5 goals in succession, but the score against us was more than we could pull back in the time. Our opponents scored one more goal in the last few minutes, thus winning by 8 goals and 1 subsidiary to 5 goals. Bhopal Gymkhana were afterwards beaten by the 15th Hussars, the ultimate winners of the tournament, by only 2 goals, so that if we had only had some practice before the tournament we might have made a much better show than we did.

We next played a tournament at Lucknow in February, 1907, for the 15th Hussars' Cup. The 15th Hussars having won the old cup three years in succession, became the owners of it and presented this new cup in its place; this was the first year the new cup had been played for. In the first round we played the Durham Light Infantry and beat them by 3 goals and 2 subsidiaries to 1 goal. In the final we defeated a scratch team called the Crusaders by 4 goals and 5 subsidiaries to 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.

The Infantry tournament was played at Meerut, commencing on 18 February; eight teams entered. In the first round we drew against the Queen's Regiment and beat them after a very good game by 3 goals and 1 subsidiary to 1 subsidiary.

In the second round we played the Cameronians and beat them by 5 goals and 5 subsidiaries to 2 goals and 1 subsidiary.

In the final we had an excellent game against the Seaforths, which we won by 4 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 3 goals.

Eight teams also competed in the Inter-Regimental. From our point of view the least said about this tournament the better, as we drew the only other infantry team playing (the Welsh Fusiliers) and they beat us—only by one subsidiary, it is true—but after winning the Infantry Tournament we felt it rather crushing. We can only attribute our defeat to the fact that our ponies were stale, which they most undoubtedly were. Our team for both the Infantry and Inter-Regimental Agra and Lucknow Tournaments was Harrison (1), Basset (2), Tod (3), and Trafford (back).

This brought our 1906-07 polo season to an end, and on the whole the season was undoubtedly a successful one, especially considering that it was our first season in India. We played altogether in seven tournaments, out of which we won five.

Our only regret is our poor performance in the Inter-Regimental. We undoubtedly played in too many tournaments, with the result that our ponies did not last out; we have, however, learned a lesson and hope to do better in the big tournament in the future.

The ponies that we bought on our arrival in India have, we are glad to say, all turned out well, and we were lucky enough to get through the season with hardly any accidents to ponies.

Our present station (Shahjahanpur), although a most excellent place, is not an ideal one as far as polo is concerned, as we are entirely by ourselves there, which, of course, means that the team can never get a chance of practising against people better than themselves; the ground also, although practically absolutely true, is just as hard as the high road, which knocks a good deal of the pace off the play of any man who respects his pony's legs. The ground at our hill station (Chaubattia) is exactly the reverse, as it is about a foot deep in sand, and a good deal of digging is often required to move the ball.

We have during the year built a riding school and polo pit both at Shahjahanpur and at Chaubattia. The want of these most essential things was badly felt last year.

ATHLETICS.

After our sojourn at Chaubattia, in the Hills, we removed to Shahjahanpur, arriving there on 20 November, 1906. The latter place is a "one regiment station," and we have to make our own sport. On 2 December a hockey tournament was started, and was played on the knock-out system. This was won by "B" Company, who defeated "F" Company in a rattling good match by 3 goals to 1 minor. A football tournament was then opened, having a division each for first and second elevens; this was also on the knock-out system. Of the first elevens "F" Company came out victorious, beating "E" Company, after a strenuous fight, by 3 goals to 2. In the second division, "A" Company won by 3 goals to 1 against "D" Company. When this was over we were ordered to proceed to Agra to participate in the Amir's reception. Whilst staying here we entered for the "General Gaselee Cup," and were drawn against "O" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. In this match we were very unlucky, for after having the best of the game throughout, our opponents managed to score just about two minutes before the whistle blew. We were requested to place a team in the field against the Welsh Fusiliers, to play an exhibition hockey match before the Amir. The game was started at 11.15 a.m., and was played for two hours before the Amir arrived, and then another quarter of an hour afterwards.

When we arrived back in Shahjahanpur we entered for the Murray Football tournament, and were drawn against the Scots Fusiliers, who were stationed at Bareilly, about forty-two miles distant. The first match was played at Shahjahanpur on Thursday, 30 January, which resulted in a draw, no goals being scored. We then re-played at Bareilly next day on their ground with the same result. We then came back to Shahjahanpur and played again the following Saturday, when we were beaten after a good game by 3 to 1. The downfall of our team must be attributed to the disablement of three members, in whose place we had to play reserves.

After our defeat in the Murray Cup we turned our attention to getting a hockey team together to compete for the All India Cup. Powell took this in hand, and practice took place about three times weekly to get them together. We were rather handicapped in being in such a small station, as we had no one to play against who could really extend the team. As it was we proceeded to Allahabad to play off, and were beaten in the first round by the Durhams (5 to 0). We live in hopes of doing better next year, as we have the makings of a really good team if we could only get some good practice.

We now devoted ourselves to getting the ties off for the Cricket Shield, and after some really good games the Shield was won by "H" Company, who beat "B" Company in the final. The time was now getting on for the move to the Hills, and we decided to

hold the sports for the Battalion Athletic Shield before going, as the ground up there is not of the best. The sports were held on 12 March, and the different races were well contested, especially the veterans' race, where the Sergeant-Major beat Colour-Sergeant Archer by a short head. The destination of the Shield was a very open question until the last couple of events, several Companies having a look in, but "D" Company came along with a run at the finish and won the Shield with points to spare.

After reaching Chaubattia there was very little doing until lately, all the time being taken up with company training and musketry and sundry other items to fill up. On 22 June we had a small *pagal* Gymkhana, which provided a good afternoon's sport, one of the best items being an animal race, the Sergeant-Major taking Whitaker's bear cub in, but Bruin did not care for that kind of thing, so made a grab at Petre's legs and started hugging them amidst great laughter. On 28 August we had the Regimental Birthday Sports. These consisted of a few *pagal* and handicap flat races, and all of them were well contested, the three mile handicap deserving special mention; the running of Rifleman Hewitt, who was on scratch, was exceptionally good, as he won with a good deal to spare. The Battalion Minstrels also deserve a word of praise for their "busking" during the intervals. After this there was very little doing until October, when we had a hockey tournament for first and second teams. The former was won by "B" Company after a hard tussle with "F" Company, who drew with them twice and were finally beaten by 2 to 0. The second team's play was very little inferior to the first, and, after some good games, "D" Company beat "B" Company in the final.

On the 26th we had an Officers *v.* Sergeants football match, which was won by the former by 1 to 0.

On our arrival on the Plains we hope to improve our Hockey and Football and also our Cricket Teams by arranging out and home matches with corps in the stations handy to Shahjahanpur.

SPORTS FOR BATTALION ATHLETIC SHIELD.

Held at Shahjahanpur, 12 March, 1907.

- 100 yards.—Rifleman Watts, "B" Company, 1st.
- Hurdles, 120 yards.—Rifleman Swales, "A" Company, 1st.
- Long Jump.—Rifleman Crouch, (?) 1st (16 yds. 9½ ft.).
- Cricket Ball.—Rifleman Griffiths, "C" Company, 1st.
- High Jump.—Rifleman Gunnell, "B" Company, 1st.
- One Mile.—Rifleman Earl, "D" Company, 1st.
- Half Mile.—Rifleman Drinkwater, "D" Company, 1st.
- Quarter Mile.—Rifleman Moulder, "H" Company, 1st.
- Veterans' Race, 220 yards.—Serjeant-Major Eastwood, 1st;
Colour-Sergeant Archer, 2nd.
- Three Miles.—Rifleman Hewitt, "F" Company, 1st.

2nd BATTALION SPORTS ON BERGENDAL DAY, 1907.



POTATO RACE.



MOUNTED COMBAT

2nd BATTALION SPORTS ON BERGENDAL DAY, 1907.



POTATO RACE.



MOUNTED COMBAT

Quarter Mile Open.—Rifleman Watts, 1st.

Drill Order, 660 Yards.—"D" Company, 1st, with 15 points; "F" Company, 2nd, with 51 points; "G" Company, 3rd, with 58 points. First man home in above, Rifleman Earl, "D" Company.

Tug-of-War.—"G" Company beat "B" Company. ("D" Company won Shield.)

Children's Race.—Girls: Agnes Barnes, 1st; Edna Salter, 2nd; Boys: Earnie Salter, 1st; Sidney Eastwood, 2nd.

Gymkhana.

22 June, 1907.

Half Mile.—Rifleman Earl.

Bucket of Water Race.—Rifleman Healey, 1st.

Khud Race.—Rifleman Hewitt, 1st.

Animal Race.—Rifleman Edwards, 1st.

Tat Race.—Rifleman Turner, 1st.

Pick-a-Back Race.—Corporal McKay, 1st.

Wheel-barrow Race.—Rifleman Cole, 1st.

Costume Race.—Acting-Sergeant Cosson, 1st.

Best Costume.—Rifleman Brisley, 1st.

COMPETITION FOR CRICKET SHIELD.

Held at Shahjahanpur, March, 1907.

1st Round.—"C" Company beat "E" Company"; "B" Company beat "G" Company"; "H" Company beat "A" Company; "D" Company beat "F" Company.

2nd Round.—"B" Company beat "C" Company; "H" Company beat "D" Company.

Final.—"H" Company beat "B" Company.

3RD BATTALION.

POINT-TO-POINT.

OWING to the difficulties of getting to the Regimental Point-to-Point and the special kind of horse required for hunting in the West Country, on 12 April we held a Point-to-Point race of our own over a training ground close to Brent.

The horses, with the exception of Paley's and Buller's, were hirelings from the local horse dealer's, and an odd lot they appeared, ranging from ex-steeplechasers to Dartmoor ponies, all of which showed their season's fill of hunting.

The day was of the worst that Devonshire has given us this year, blowing a gale and, needless to say, raining in torrents, so that most of us were wet to the skin before reaching the Course, and were only cheered at the sight of a marquee and Mr. Grandey in charge of a huge lunch.

Mr. Coryton, Master of the Dartmoor Hounds, kindly officiated as judge, but was never informed where the winning post was until after the race had finished, while Parker, late of this Battalion, acted as starter.

The Course was circular, about a mile and a half in circumference, and intersected by walls, fly fences, hurdles, and two Devonshire banks, all of which had to be negotiated twice.

The pace from the start was terrific! Unfortunately "The Long 'Un" (Spencer), on a pony which afterwards distinguished itself in many local race meetings, ran out at the first fence, but the pace—or possibly his mount—being too good for him he refused to turn back. The banks weeded out a few of the field; some of the refusers still being thrust and rib-roasted at their fences by hot and angry riders when the remainder came at them for the second time. At this period Wollaston, on a herring-gutted selling-plater, drew away from the field, and not having all the control over his mount that he would have liked, charged the banks for the second time at five-furlong speed: the first he negotiated successfully, but breasting the second he was shot like a rocket into the next field. Shortly afterwards Herbert Buller literally took a wall up by the roots without coming to grief.

Coming into the straight Spencer, his legs locked under his pony's girths, came away, and passed the post an easy winner.

Solly Flood, to whom the race was awarded, finished second, while Meysey-Thompson was a bad third. Time—anything you like to make it. Winner trained by Grigor, of Brent.

CRICKET.

Cricket was greatly hampered by company training, which, being mostly carried out on Dartmoor, made it exceedingly difficult to get a side together. However, great keenness prevailed, the result of which was that we seldom had to rely upon an unrepresentative team.

Although, on paper, our eleven did not appear to be as strong as last year, as a matter of fact, it undoubtedly was considerably better, and was the best of the regimental teams in Plymouth. The reasons for this are probably the bowling of Parker, which sometimes was quite deadly, and the consistent batting shown by him, Toynbee and Shawe. The fielding was much better than that of last year, but there is still room for improvement in this respect.

Our success in the Regimental cricket match against the 60th during the Greenjacket week was most gratifying, seeing that this

was the first occasion for eleven years on which the match had been finished. Seldom has the Regiment had a better side to do battle for it, and it was a matter of great regret that the 60th were not able to get their best side together to meet us.

Toynbee, who made one very fine century, Parker, who scored a similar success during the Greenjacket week, and Shawe were our mainstays, all of them making lots of runs in nearly every match. Rifleman Clements played several most useful innings, his best being a 74 and 45, not out. Another bowler is badly needed in the team, as all the work in this department fell on Shawe and Parker, who between them got most of the wickets.

A detailed account of matches played is given below :—

3rd R. B. v. R. G. A.	...	...	3rd R. B., 230 for 5 wickets. R. G. A., 155 for 2 wickets.
„ v. D. C. L. I.	...	...	3rd R. B., 163. D. C. L. I., 117.
„ v. Tavistock	...	...	Tavistock, 234 for 7 wickets. 3rd R. B., 202 for 6 wickets.
„ v. R. N. Barracks	...	...	3rd R. B., 190. R. N. Barracks, 169 for 3 wickets.
„ v. Royal Navy	...	...	3rd R. B., 326 for 5 wickets. R. N., 225.
„ v. R. M. L. I.	...	...	R. M. L. I., 231 for 7 wickets. 3rd R. B., 233 for 1 wicket.

This last was a brilliant victory. The necessary runs were obtained in 1 hour 40 mins., thanks to the fine batting of Toynbee (88) and Parker (80).

3rd R. B. v. D. C. L. I.	...	...	3rd R. B., 181. D. C. L. I., 102.
„ v. R. N. Barracks	...	...	R. N. Barracks, 201 for 5 wickets. 3rd R. B., 185.
„ v. Tavistock	...	..	3rd R. B., 237. Tavistock, 197 for 6 wickets.
„ v. R. A.	...	...	R. A., 204 for 6 wickets. 3rd R. B., 168 for 7 wickets.
„ v. Major Parker's XI.	...	...	3rd R. B., 291 for 8 wickets. Major Parker's XI., 236 for 6 wickets.

FOOTBALL.

Taken all round, the past year has been a most successful one in all branches of sport.

We had a tremendously heavy football programme to get through, and the results were by no means disappointing. We owe a great deal to Quartermaster-Sergeant Cox for the energy he displayed in helping to get the team together and for the long

fixture list which he prepared. Acting-Corporal Loasby was the mainstay of the side, his play at full-back being very fine.

The following is a list of results:—

FIRST TEAM.

Plymouth and District League.

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
24 ...	10 ...	6 ...	8 ...	36 ...	34 ...	26

Devon Wednesday League.

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
8 ...	5 ...	1 ...	2 ...	17 ...	3 ...	11

We were the runners-up in this competition.

United Service League.

Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
14 ...	6 ...	8 ...	0 ...	38 ...	16 ...	20

Again we were the runners-up, losing to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry by only one point.

SECOND TEAM.

(A very satisfactory season.)

Devon Junior Cup.

We won our first three matches easily, scoring 15 goals to 1, and reached the final, where we met St. Jude's. This produced a tremendous struggle. The first three encounters were all drawn, although extra time was played on each occasion. In the fourth and final encounter we were beaten 1—3.

The second team also played sixteen "friendlies." Won 8, drawn 5, lost 3. Goals 29 to 14.

This year we have cut down our programme considerably, and have not entered for the Plymouth and District League at all, as we found that it ran away with too much of our funds.

We hope to have a successful season this winter with Parker to play for us at back, and Corporal Loasby, who proved a tower of strength to us last season.

We shall miss the services of Reading at outside-right. His place will be hard to fill, as he always played a most sound game.

Contrary to last year's results and our hopes the Battalion sustained a defeat in the first round of the Army Cup by the Devon

Regiment. The game was played on a very wet, slippery ground, and scientific football was rather conspicuous by its absence.

The result was all the more disappointing to us as we had beaten the same team before on several occasions.

Our team have had a fairly successful season as regards other fixtures and are really a very strong side, if only the forwards could be got to shoot straight. They are strong favourites for the Devon Senior Cup, having already won the first round. Several of our players have been selected to represent Devon County, and others are playing in the local United Service team.

3rd R. B. v. Torpoint	...	...	Goals 3—4 (lost)
„ v. R. M. L. I. (U. S. League)	...	...	„ 2—3 (lost)
„ v. 2nd Somerset L. I. (U. S. League)	...	...	„ 2—3 (lost)
„ v. Tavistock	...	...	„ 4—1 (won)
„ v. R. G. A. (U. S. League)	...	...	„ 3—1 (won)
„ v. 2nd Devon (Army Cup Tie)	...	...	„ 2—3 (lost)
„ v. Plymouth Athletic...	...	...	„ 4—0 (won)

HOCKEY.

We were somewhat unfortunate with our hockey team, in that the best performers were members of the football team also, and consequently we often had to play a comparatively weak side. Even so, however, the results were distinctly good, as we were only beaten twice during the season. Undoubtedly our best side is a very good one and would take a lot of beating. The hockey ground on the brickfields at Devonport is decidedly bad, and several matches were played under such adverse circumstances as to make us thankful for the considerable measure of success achieved. Unfortunately the incompleteness of the records does not admit of the preparation of a statement of results.

This year, although we have an excellent team, we shall probably seldom be able to put a first-rate side in the field, owing to the disconcerting versatility that so often takes our best hockey players into another arena.

In hockey we are still very successful, having a very strong Battalion team which has suffered only two defeats, and also a very useful officers' team when all are here.

Shawe and Toynbee form a very effective pair of backs, and Wilson's 14 stone at centre-half has had a lot to do with stopping some forward rushes, as some of our opponents can testify. Only on very rare occasions have we been able to use the proper ground, owing to its sodden condition; but we have had some excellent games on the barrack square, and it is really extraordinary how little one falls down when one realises the consequences of doing so. The officers' team have had several good games with the sergeants and corporals, and have also met the Devon officers on several occasions. So far they lead in the result of matches.

The Band juniors have arranged a list of fixtures to be played this season. Up to now they have done very well against their opponents. They play a very hard game.

BATTALION TEAM.

3rd R. B. v. D. C. L. I.	Goals 1—2 (lost)
„ v. United Services	„ 3—2 (won)
„ v. Saltash H. C.	„ 2—3 (lost)

BAND (JUNIORS).

3rd R. B. v. Congregational Reserves ...	Goals 3—3 (drawn)
„ v. All Saints... ..	„ 4—1 (won)
„ v. North Keyham	„ 3—3 (drawn)
„ v. Russell	„ 2—0 (won)
„ v. St. Martin's	„ 4—1 (won)
„ v. Plymouth St. John's	„ 1—2 (lost)
„ v. Devon's Band	„ 0—2 (lost)
„ v. Plymouth St. John's	„ 1—3 (lost)
„ v. All Saints... ..	„ 2—1 (won)
„ v. R. G. A.	„ 6—2 (won)

Christmas Day was set for the decision of the Inter-Company hockey ties, six a side, on the barrack square. Some very keen games were played, “D” Company just managing to beat “E” Company in the final after a very exciting contest. These games afforded a good deal of amusement owing to the extraordinary difficulty some of the players seemed to experience in scoring a goal.

SHIELD COMPETITION.

A keen spirit of rivalry was evinced in all the matches. The contest ended in a triumph for “H” Company.

Hockey Shield.

(First year of competition.)

“H” Company beat “C” Company ... 15—0

Football Shield.

“H” Company beat “F” Company ... 3—0

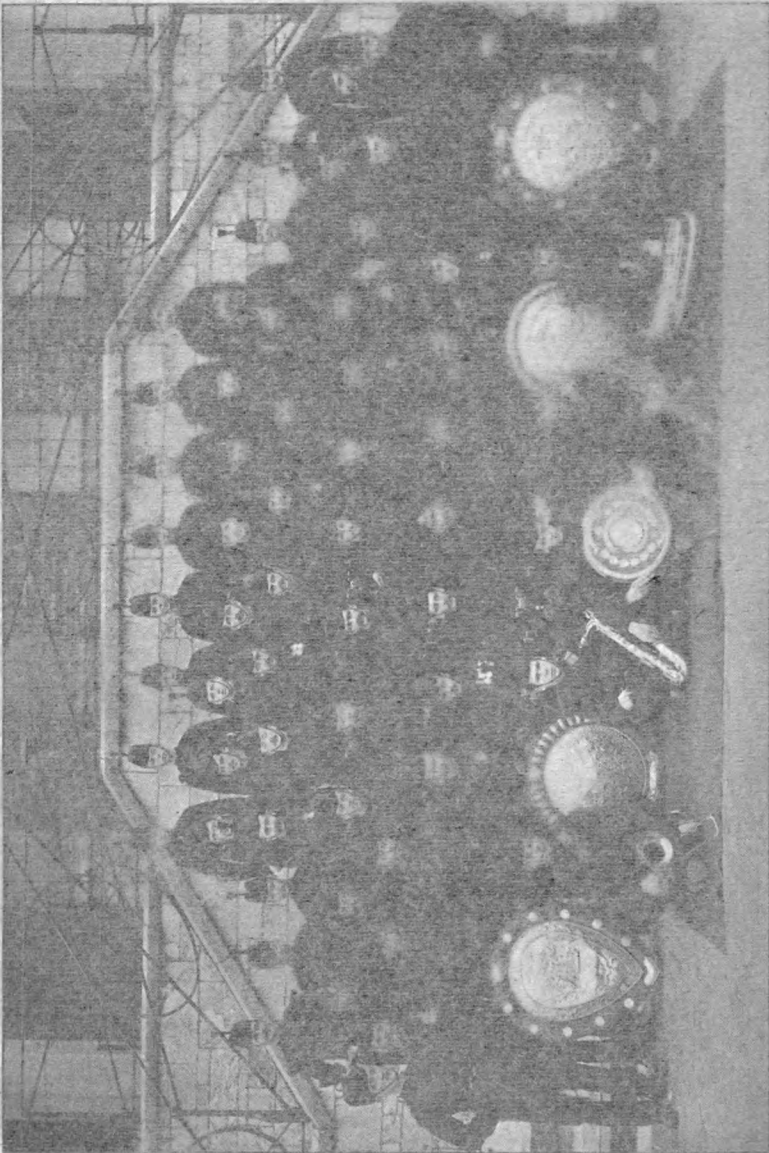
Cricket Shield.

“H” Company beat “F” Company by an innings and 15 runs.

CHRISTMAS DAY SPORTS, 1907.

(1) *Six-a-Side Hockey Tournament.*—“D” Company, 1st; “E” Company, 2nd.

(2) *Tug-of-War* (eight a side).—“A” Company, 1st; “H” Company, 2nd.



3rd BATTALION

"H" COMPANY (CAPT. G. A. HINES) SERVICEMEN IN FRONT OF THE BATTALION

Orford, England, 1945

The footballers have arranged a list of fixtures to be played during the winter. Up to now they have done very well against the "B" team. They play a very bad game.

BATTALION TEAM.

W. R. B. v. R. C. F. C.	Goals 1-2 (lost)
" " v. F. C. Services	" 3-2 (won)
" " v. S. A. v. H. C.	" 2-3 (lost)

BAND (JUNIORS).

W. R. B. v. R. C. F. C.	Goals 3-3 (drawn)
" " v. F. C. Services	" 4-1 (won)
" " v. S. A. v. H. C.	" 3-3 (drawn)
" " v. F. C. Services	" 2-0 (won)
" " v. F. C. Services	" 4-1 (won)
" " v. F. C. Services	" 1-2 (lost)
" " v. F. C. Services	" 0-2 (lost)
" " v. F. C. Services	" 1-3 (lost)
" " v. All Saints	" 2-1 (won)
" " v. R. C. A.	" 6-2 (won)

Christmas Day was set for the decision of the Inter-Company hockey ties, six a side, on the barrack square. Some very keen games were played, "D" Company just managing to beat "E" Company in the final after a very exciting contest. These games attracted a good deal of interest owing to the extra ordinary and often novel tactics of the players seemed to experience in sport at home.

SHIELD COMPETITION.

A keen spirit of rivalry was evinced in all the matches. The contest ended in a triumph for "H" Company.

Hockey Shield.

(First year of competition)

"H" Company beat "G" Company .. 15-0

Football Shield.

"H" Company beat "F" Company .. 3-0

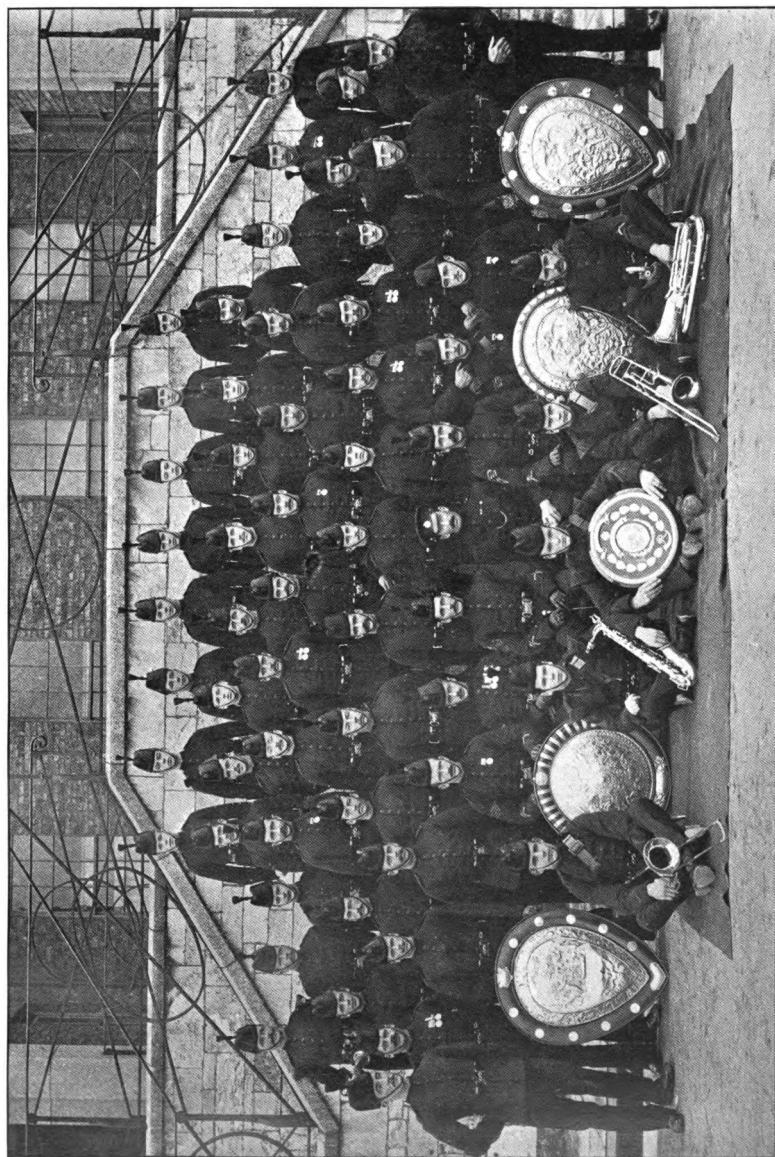
Cricket Shield.

"H" Company beat "F" Company by an innings and 15 runs.

CHRISTMAS DAY SPORTS, 1907.

(1) *Hockey Tournament*.—"D" Company, 1st; "H" Company, 2nd.

(2) *Tug-of-War* (eight a side).—"A" Company, 1st; "H" Company, 2nd.



3rd BATTALION.

"H" COMPANY (CAPT. J. A. INNES), WINNERS IN 1907 OF THE BATTALION
Cricket, Shooting, Hockey, Football and Athletic Trophies.

(3) *Boxing* (catchweights, under two years service).—Rifleman Coleman, 1st; Rifleman Patterson, 2nd.

(4) *Dribbling a Football*.—Rifleman Daley, 1st; Rifleman Searey, 2nd; Rifleman Hitch, 3rd.

(5) *Blindfold Bell Race*.—Rifleman Searey, 1st.

(6) *Sack Race*.—Acting-Corporal Turney, 1st; Rifleman Searey, 2nd; Rifleman Daley, 3rd.

4TH BATTALION.

RACING.

THE Battalion experienced a very successful season during 1906-1907 at Malta. Racing began in October, an extra Meeting being given in honour of the 1st Battalion, who had done so much for racing in the Island. At this meeting Leslie opened the ball by winning the Ladies' Bracelet for Mediterraneans, ridden by Alexander's nephew, of H.M.S. *Surprise*, and Innes managed to win the Bracelet for Europeans with "Biddy," recently bought from Wood, who rode her to victory.

The next meeting took place at the end of November, and the Battalion on the first day managed to win three races off the reel, Alexander winning with "Wormwood" and "Bon Jour," and Leyland winning a polo race with "Paolo John," all three being ridden by Scott; a very fine performance.

The second day "Biddy" won the European Bracelet, on this occasion being steered by Alexander's nephew, while Hampton had his first winner in "Le Petit Shrimp," which highly delighted him.

The third meeting took place at Christmas, and on the first day Buxton rode his own pony "Telegraph" to victory in the Polo Maiden, while "Bon Jour" again won the Nomination Handicap in a canter, carrying 11 st. 10 lb., by three lengths, ridden by Scott; Hampton filling second place with "Le Petit Shrimp."

The second day saw one of the best races of the year in the European Bracelet, Alexander's "Wormwood," ridden by Scott, running a dead heat with Leyland's "Ball's Bridge," a mare imported by Blacker, and ridden on this occasion by Geoffrey Clarke; while "Sapristi," with Clarke in the saddle, owing to Scott being unable to do the weight, won at the first time of asking for Alexander, who had just purchased him very cheaply from an hotel-keeper in Birchircara.

At the March Meeting Tom Morris annexed the Club Challenge Cup with the aid of "Tubby," ridden by Scott; and this enormous Cup, which was an old Hunt Cup at Ascot, and which was certainly not a happy effort of workmanship, now obscures the view on the table at Floriana.

On the same day "Sapristi," again ridden by Clarke, carried off the Nomination Handicap, after a fine race with Hampton's "Le Petit Shrimp," while on the second day Innes's "Chamina" won the Ladies' Bracelet for Mediterraneans, nicely ridden by Boyce of the Army Service Corps, a great supporter of racing on the Island, and Scott won a small handicap on Morris's "Tubby."

It was left for the last meeting in April for the Battalion to score its great success, as on the first day, out of the seven races, six fell to ponies owned by the Battalion, and it was a great source of regret that, owing to a bad attack of toothache, His Majesty was obliged to postpone his promised visit at the last moment.

Altogether at the Spring Meeting the Battalion won the following races: The Trial Plate, Banbury's "Wrekin," ridden by James, of the *Diana*; the Pony Maiden, Buxton's "Telegraph," ridden by Owner; the Polo Maiden, Gilliat's "Rags," ridden by Morris; the Nomination Handicap, Hampton's "Le Petit Shrimp," ridden by Howard; the Spring Handicap, Leyland's "Ball's Bridge," ridden by Clarke; the Selling Stakes, Morris's "Tubby," ridden by Cavendish, Royal Artillery. On the second day, the Tunis Handicap, Gilliat's "Fleet Street," ridden by Morris; the Ladies' Bracelet for Mediterraneans, Hampton's "Le Petit Shrimp," ridden by Howard; the Ladies' Bracelet for Europeans, Alexander's "Lottery," ridden by Gaitskill, Lancashire Fusiliers, in the absence of Scott, who had gone to England; the Stewards' Handicap, Morris's "Chamina," ridden by his Owner, while to finish the season Alexander's "Sapristi," ridden by Boyce, won the pretty *Malta Chronicle* Cup; and Tom Morris secured the Royal Handicap on his own pony "Carissima."

Our successes did not confine themselves to Malta, as at Easter Alexander and Clarke made a most successful trip to Tunis, where at the big meeting Clarke's "Sylvia," ridden by Owner, just beat "Wormwood," ridden by Viconte de Nantois, in the Prix de la Banque Commerciale Tunisienne; while on the Grand Prix day "Wormwood," again ridden by Viconte de Nantois, won the Prix de la Compagnie du Gaz et des Eaux de Tunis in a canter, "Sylvia" only managing to finish third behind one of the French ponies.

In the Malta Statistics, Alexander heads the list of winning owners with £207; Morris being third with £107 10s.; Innes fourth with £90 10s.; Hampton sixth with £84 10s.; Leyland tenth with £49 10s.; Leslie seventeenth with £30 10s.; Gilliat and Buxton nineteenth and twentieth with £29 10s.; and Banbury twenty-sixth with £19 10s.

Among the winning riders in the Battalion, Scott heads the list with seven wins, five seconds, eight thirds, out of thirty-three mounts, a very gratifying result for a beginner, and if he only sticks to it, and takes as much trouble as he does now he will be able to take his place in any company. Morris finished with four winners. Howard and Buxton two each.

We cannot conclude without referring to the fine way nearly all these ponies were turned out by Buchanan; no man could have

worked harder, and no ponies could have been delivered at the post fitter than the ponies he trained for the Battalion.

We must also congratulate Geoffrey Clarke on heading the list of winning jockeys, and the following figures will speak for themselves: Twelve wins, five seconds, five thirds, out of thirty mounts. We only hope we shall do as well in the season which is just commencing.

SPORTS.

We are looking forward to a successful football season, Moore Gwyn having been elected captain with Sergeant Handley (who unfortunately is unlikely to play for some little time owing to knee trouble) vice-captain, and a very competent committee. A good programme has been arranged and several friendly matches have already been played.

As regards hockey, the team is in the capable hands of Grant, who has been elected captain, with Colour-Sergeant Rumbold vice-captain, and we all confidently anticipate a successful season. We have already had an officers' match against the Lancashire Fusiliers, and apparently it must have been an excellent game (apart from the score, which showed our adversaries as winners by the narrow margin of one goal), to judge by the various stages of lameness displayed by everyone after the game. It is said that the Lancashire Fusiliers exhibited the most lameness, which possibly accounted for the result.

As regards the Inter-Company Cricket League for the past season, "A" Company finished the winners, chiefly through the efforts of Rifleman Trinder, whose bowling was throughout the season most effective. "H" Company took second place, after having headed the league the previous year.

On 26 August our aquatic sports were held at Fort Manoel in beautiful weather, "A" Company winning the cutter race from "B" Company over a Quarter Mile, the latter, however, winning the One Mile race. In the Tug-of-War "B" Company beat "G" Company in the final.

The sergeants gave a very well patronised and altogether enjoyable ball in the tennis court at Fort Manoel the same evening, which was a great success.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

100 Yards.—Acting-Corporal Lander, 1st; Rifleman Lowder, 2nd.

Quarter Mile.—Rifleman Mears, 1st; Rifleman Lowder, 2nd.

50 Yards in Clothes.—Acting-Corporal Lander, 1st; Rifleman Newton, 2nd.

Boys' Race.—Boy Slaymaker, 1st; Boy Slaymaker, 2nd.

Half Mile.—Rifleman Mears, 1st; Rifleman Inwood, 2nd.

The Shield for the winning Company at the athletic sports held at the Marsa (with the exception of the Cross-country Race, which took place at Ghain Tuffieha during the training season) was annexed by "C" Company.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

100 Yards.—Rifleman Harper, 1st; Rifleman Mauby, 2nd.

Half Mile.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Acting-Corporal Ramsey, 2nd; Rifleman Rice, 3rd.

Quarter Mile.—Rifleman Middleton, 1st; Rifleman Long, 2nd; Rifleman Smith, 3rd.

One Mile.—Acting-Corporal Woodward, 1st; Corporal Jolly, 2nd; Rifleman Gamble, 3rd.

Officers' Race.—Lieutenant Howard, 1st; Second Lieutenant Richardson, 2nd; Lieutenant Gilliat, 3rd.

Long Jump.—Bugler Major Lee, 17 ft. 4 in., 1st; Rifleman Wells, 2nd.

Tug-of-War.—"C" Company beat "A" Company.

BOXING.

The Battalion is well represented in the boxing world at Malta by Bandsman Rice, Rifleman Pink and others. Rice at present holds an unbeaten record.

SHOOTING.

The Malta Rifle Association held their Annual Rifle Meeting at the Pembroke ranges from 22 to 26 April. Appended are the principal prize-winners:—

Sergeants and Petty Officers, 500 yards.—Colour-Sergeant Pelling, 35.

Young Soldiers and Seamen, 600 yards.—Rifleman Herbert, 31.

Rank and File, 200 yards.—Corporal Sargeant, 32.

Junior Championship (Lord Charles Beresford's Challenge Cup).—Acting-Corporal Ramsey.

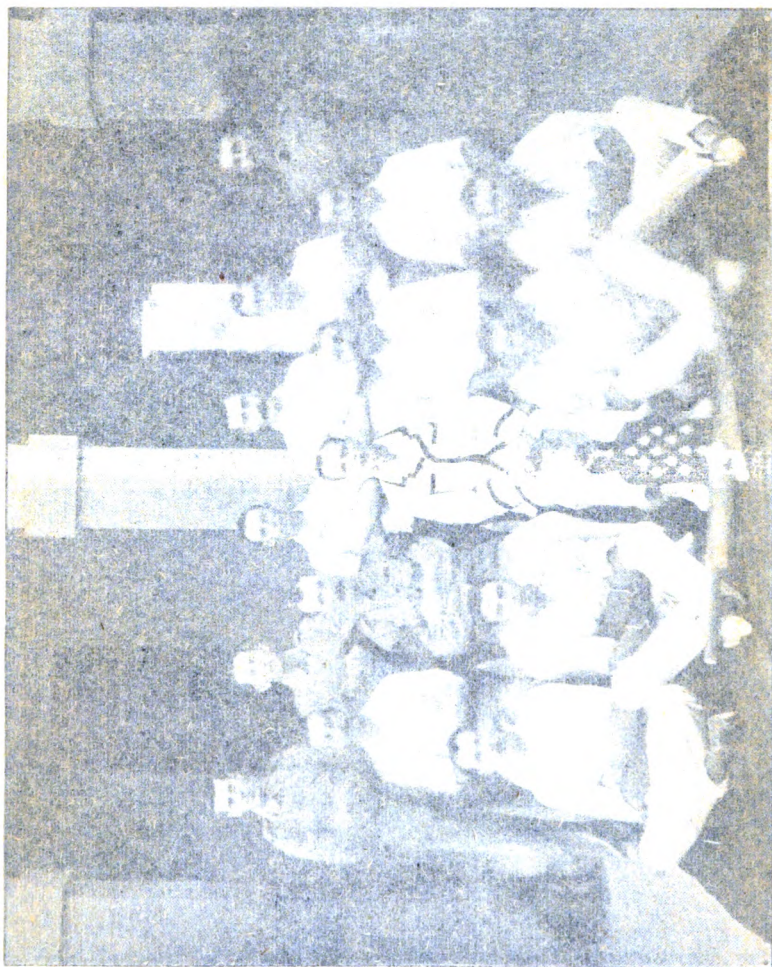
Lipton's Cup (Tiles).—"E" Company's Team.

Admiral's Cup.—"E" Company's Team.

Attack Challenge Cup.—The Battalion Team.

Boys' Competition.—Boy Silk, 1st; Boy Dawson, 2nd.

Mr. Palmer's Prize.—Sergeant-Major Mitchell, 98.

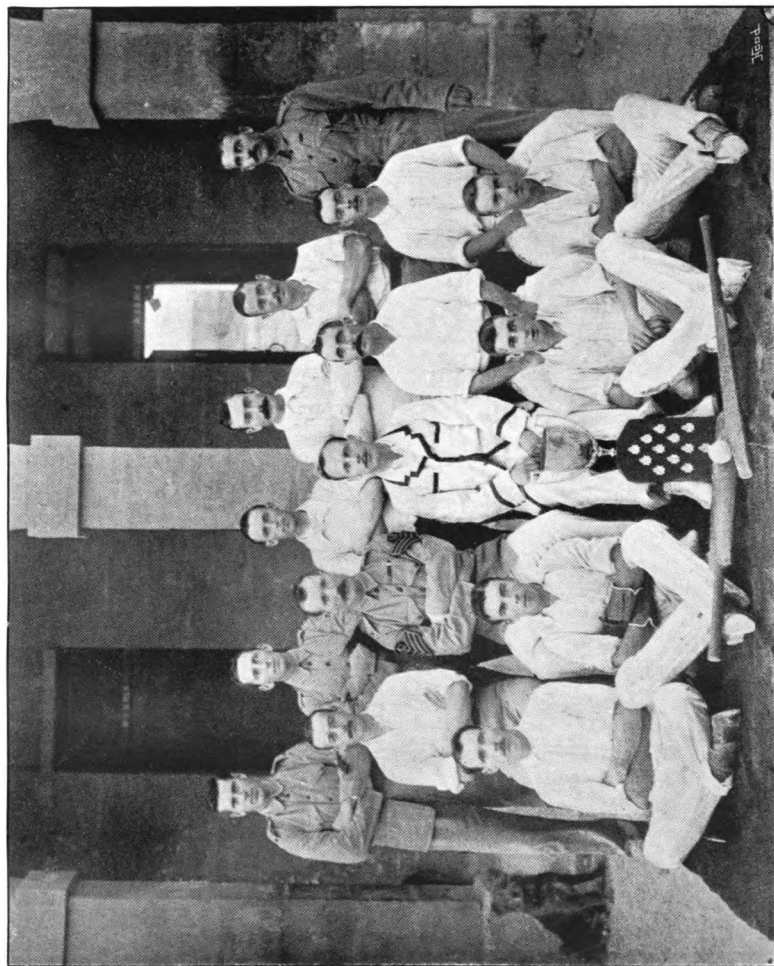


"A" COMPANY'S TEAM. WINIFF'S (2ND FROM LEFT). 4th BATTAL. MANY CRICKET LEAGUE, 1907.

The winning Company at the athletic sports held at the Barracks, with the exception of the Cross-country Race, which was won by Captain Taffels during the training season) was the "C" Company.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

100 Yards.—Rifleman Harper, 1st; Rifleman Mundy, 2nd.
220 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Acting-Corporal Ramsey, 2nd;
440 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
880 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1760 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
3520 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
7040 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
14080 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
28160 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
56320 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
112640 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
225280 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
450560 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
901120 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1802240 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
3604480 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
7208960 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
14417920 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
28835840 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
57671680 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
115343360 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
230686720 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
461373440 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
922746880 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1845493760 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
3690987520 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
7381975040 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
14763950080 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
29527900160 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
59055800320 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
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1889785610240 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
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35697040902426939946147162263388160 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
71394081804853879892294324526776320 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
142788163609707759784588649053552640 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
285576327219415519569177298107105280 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
571152654438831039138354596214210560 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1142305308877662078276709192428421120 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
2284610617755324156553418384856842240 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
4569221235510648313106836769713684480 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
9138442471021296626213673539427368960 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
18276884942042593252427347078854737920 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
36553769884085186504854694157709475840 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
73107539768170373009709388315418951680 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
146215079536340746019418776630837903360 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
292430159072681492038837553261675806720 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
584860318145362984077675106523351613440 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1169720636290725968155350213046703226880 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
2339441272581451936310700426093406453760 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
4678882545162903872621400852186812907520 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
9357765090325807745242801704373625815040 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
18715530180651615490485603408747251630080 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
37431060361303230980971206817494503260160 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
74862120722606461961942413634989006520320 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
149724241445212923923884827269978013040640 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
299448482890425847847769654539956026081280 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
598896965780851695695539309079912052162560 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1197793931561703391391078618159824104325120 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
2395587863123406782782157236319648208650240 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
4791175726246813565564314472639296417300480 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
9582351452493627131128628945278592834600960 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
19164702904987254262257257890557185669201920 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
38329405809974508524514515781114371338403840 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
76658811619949017049029031562228742676807680 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
153317623239898034098058063124457485353615360 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
306635246479796068196116126248914970707230720 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
613270492959592136392232252497829941414461440 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1226540985919184272784464504995659882828922880 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
2453081971838368545568929009991319765657845760 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
4906163943676737091137858019982639531315691520 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
9812327887353474182275716039965279062631383040 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
19624655774706948364551432079930558125262766080 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
39249311549413896729102864159861116250525532160 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
78498623098827793458205728319722232501051064320 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
156997246197655586916411456639444465002102128640 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
313994492395311173832822913278888930004204257280 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
627988984790622347665645826557777860008408514560 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1255977969581244695331291653115555720016817029120 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
2511955939162489390662583306231111440033634058240 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
5023911878324978781325166612462222880067268116480 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
10047823756649957562650333224924445760134536232960 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
20095647513299915125300666449848891520269072465920 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
40191295026599830250601332899697783040538144931840 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
80382590053199660501202665799395566081076289863680 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
160765180106399321002405331598791132162152579727360 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
321530360212798642004810663197582264324305159454720 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
643060720425597284009621326395164528648610318909440 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1286121440851194568019242652790329057297220637818880 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
2572242881702389136038485305580658114594441275637760 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
5144485763404778272076970611161316229188882551275520 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
10288971526809556544153941222322632458377765102551040 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
20577943053619113088307882444645264916755530205102080 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
41155886107238226176615764889290529833511060410204160 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
82311772214476452353231529778581059667022120820408320 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
164623544428952904706463059557162119334044241640816640 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
329247088857905809412926119114324238668088483281633280 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
658494177715811618825852238228648477336176966563266560 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1316988355431623237651704476457296954672353933126533120 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
2633976710863246475303408952914593909344707866253066240 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
5267953421726492950606817905829187818689415732506132480 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
10535906843452985901213635811658375637378831465012264960 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
21071813686905971802427271623316751274757662930024529920 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
42143627373811943604854543246633502549515325860049059840 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
84287254747623887209709086493267005099030651720098119680 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
168574509495247774419418172986534010198061303440196239360 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
337149018990495548838836345973068020396122606880392478720 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
674298037980991097677672691946136040792245213760784957440 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1348596075961982195355345383892272081584490427521569914880 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
2697192151923964390710690767784544163168980855043139829760 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
5394384303847928781421381535569088326337961710086279659520 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
10788768607695857562842763071138176652675923420172559319040 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
21577537215391715125685526142276353305351846840345118638080 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
43155074430783430251371052284552706610703693680690237276160 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
86310148861566860502742104569105413221407387361380474552320 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
172620297723133721005484209138210826442814774722760949104640 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
345240595446267442010968418276421652885629549445521898209280 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
690481190892534884021936836552843305771259098891043796418560 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
1380962381785069768043873673105686611542518197782087592837120 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
2761924763570139536087747346211373223085036395564175185674240 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
5523849527140279072175494692422746446170072791128350371348480 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
11047699054280558144350989384845492892340145582256700742696960 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
22095398108561116288701978769690985784680291164513401485393920 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
44190796217122232577403957539381971569360582329026802970787840 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
88381592434244465154807915078763943138721164658053605941575680 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang, 2nd;
176763184868488930309615830157527886277442329316107211883151360 Yards.—Sergeant Moore, 1st; Rifleman Lang,



4th BATTALION.

"A" COMPANY'S TEAM. WINNERS OF THE INTER-COMPANY CRICKET LEAGUE, 1907.

RIFLE DEPÔT.

CRICKET.

THE season's cricket was, on the whole, very successful. Thesiger and Hollond played regularly for the team, and were invaluable, the former as captain and the latter for his batting. There are two leagues here, and we entered in both, but, being unfortunate in losing one match in each league, we only attained second place.

CRICKET MATCHES, 1907.

DATE.	TEAM.	LEAGUE, ETC.	GROUND.	RESULT.
May 9 ...	The Close ...	T. L. ...	Home ...	Lost.
" 11 ...	Electricity Works ...	F. ...	Home ...	Drawn.
" 16 ...	Post Office ...	T. L. ...	Home ...	Won.
" 18 ...	Cathedral Athletic ...	W. L. ...	Away ...	Won.
" 30 ...	Winchester Waverley ...	T. L. ...	Home ...	Won.
June 6 ...	St. Cross ...	T. L. ...	Home ...	Won.
" 11 ...	Trafalgar House ...	F. ...	Home ...	Won.
" 13 ...	Sparsholt ...	F. ...	Away ...	Lost.
" 20 ...	Catholics ...	T. L. ...	Home ...	Won.
" 22 ...	Winchester Brewery ...	W. L. ...	Home ...	Lost.
" 29 ...	Electricity Works ...	W. L. ...	Home ...	Drawn.
July 2 ...	Trafalgar House ...	F. ...	Home ...	Drawn.
" 4 ...	St. Thomas ...	T. L. ...	Home ...	Won.
" 6 ...	The Close ...	W. L. ...	Home ...	Won.
" 13 ...	The Deanery ...	F. ...	Home ...	Lost.
" 25 ...	Sparsholt ...	F. ...	Home ...	Drawn.
Aug. 3 ...	West Hill ...	W. L. ...	Away ...	Won.
" 5 ...	St. Cross ...	W. L. ...	Home ...	Won.
" 31 ...	Workmen ...	W. L. ...	Home ...	Won.
Sept. 5 ...	Hants Depôt ...	T. L. ...	Home ...	Won.
" 13 ...	Catholics ...	W. L. ...	Home ...	Won.

Won 13; Lost 4; Drawn 4.

F. Friendlies. W. L. Winchester League. T. L. Thursday League.

FOOTBALL.

After our successful season last year, when we ended by winning the Citizens' Cup, we decided to fly at higher game, and accordingly dropped out of the Winchester League and entered the South Hants League, Hants League, and Hants Junior Cup. We have no expectation of winning either of the League competitions, but we get better football, which, after all, is the main thing.

In the Cup competition we were knocked out in the first round by Southampton St. Mary's—a team which looks like winning the Cup.

FOOTBALL RECORD—SEASON 1906-1907.

*Winners Winchester Thursday League Challenge Cup and Medals, 1906-1907.**Thursday League.*

DATE.		TEAM.		GROUND.	RESULT.	GOALS.					
						For	Agst.				
1906.											
Oct.	4	...	Wolvesey	...	...	Home	...	Won	...	2	0
"	11	...	Hants Regimental Depôt	...	...	Home	...	Won	...	3	0
Nov.	1	...	St. Thomas	...	...	Away	..	Drawn	...	2	2
"	22	...	Hyde Park Rangers	...	...	Away	...	Lost	...	2	3
1907.											
Jan.	10	...	East End	...	...	Home	...	Won	...	8	0
"	24	...	Wolvesey	...	...	Away	...	Won	...	3	2
Feb.	7	...	East End	...	...	Away	...	Won	...	9	0
"	21	...	Hyde Park Rangers	...	...	Home	...	Won	...	3	0
Mar.	7	...	St. Thomas	...	...	Home	...	Won	...	2	1
"	21	...	Hants Regimental Depôt	...	...	Away	...	Won	...	3	0

Played 10. Won 8. Drawn 1. Lost 1. Goals for, 37. Goals against, 8.

South Hants League (3rd place).

1906.					
Sept. 29	Lymington	Away	Won	2	1
Oct. 6	Southampton Cambridge	Home	Won	5	3
„ 13	Bitterne Guild	Away	Lost	0	3
„ 20	Shirley Warren	Home	Won	3	1
Nov. 10	R. A. M. C., Netley	Away	Lost	0	3
„ 24	Pear Tree Athletic	Home	Won	5	0
Dec. 1	R. A. M. C., Netley	Home	Won	3	1
„ 15	Winchester	Home	Drawn	2	2
„ 22	Romsey	Away	Lost	2	4
1907.					
Jan. 12	Southampton Cambridge	Away	Lost	0	4
„ 19	Bitterne Guild	Home	Drawn	2	2
„ 26	Pear Tree Athletic	Away	Drawn	2	2
Feb. 9	Winchester	Away	Won	3	1
„ 16	Lymington	Home	Won	4	0
„ 23	Shirley Warren	Away	Lost	2	7
Mar. 16	Romsey	Home	Won	5	2

Played 16. Won 8. Drawn 3. Lost 5. Goals for, 40. Goals against, 36.

Friendlies.

1906.					
Sept. 8	Winchester Reserves	Away	Won	1	0
„ 15	Winchester Albion	Home	Won	7	0
„ 22	Twyford	Away	Won	7	0
„ 27	St. Thomas	Home	Won	6	0
Oct. 27	Winchester	Away	Drawn	2	2
„ 27	Wolvesey	Away	Won	2	0
Dec. 6	Basingstoke	Away	Won	9	1
„ 8	Winchester Reserves	Home	Won	5	3

L/Cpl Sutton, K.R.R. Cpl Clark, K.R.R. Rifman, Stratton, R.B. Sgt. Griffin, K.R.R. A/Cpl Symonds, R.B. Rifman, Joute, R.B. A/Cpl Flynn, R.B. L/Cpl. Sockett, K.R.R.



L/Cpl Salisbury, K.R.R. Sgt. Lawler, R.B. Capt. A. Webb Rifman, Sykes, K.R.R. A/Cpl. Girding, R.B. J/Cpl. Conyon, K.R.R. Rifman, Maunders, R.B.

FOOTBALL TEAM, RIFLE DEPOT.

WINNERS, WINCHESTER THURSDAY LEAGUE CHALLENGE CUP AND MEDALS, 1906-7.

THE RIFLE BOYADE CHRONICLE.

FOOTBALL RECORD—SEASON 1906-1907

Record of the Football League Club in the Football League, 1906-1907.

Football League.

Date.	Opposition.	Ground.	Result.	Goals.	
				For.	Against.
Aug. 10	Wolverhampton	Home	Won	2	0
Aug. 17	Wolverhampton	Home	Won	3	0
Aug. 24	Wolverhampton	Away	Drawn	2	2
Aug. 31	Wolverhampton	Away	Lost	2	3
Sept. 14	Wolverhampton	Home	Won	8	0
Sept. 21	Wolverhampton	Away	Won	3	2
Oct. 5	Wolverhampton	Away	Won	9	0
Oct. 12	Wolverhampton	Home	Won	7	0
Mar. 7	St. Thomas	Home	Won	2	1
Mar. 21	St. Thomas	Away	Won	3	0

Total 10. Won 8. Drawn 1. Lost 1. Goals for, 37. Goals against, 8.

South Wales League (3rd place).

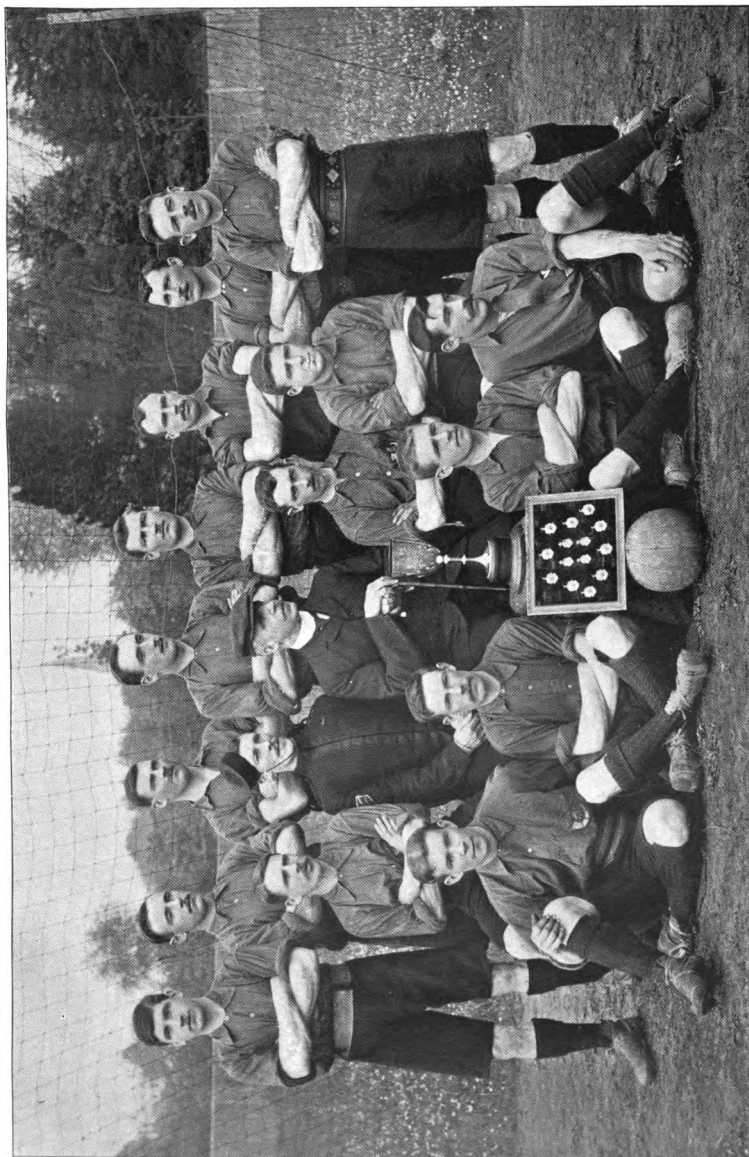
Aug. 10	Swansea	Away	Won	2	1
Aug. 17	Swansea	Home	Won	5	3
Aug. 24	Swansea	Away	Lost	0	3
Aug. 31	Swansea	Home	Won	3	1
Sept. 7	Swansea	Away	Lost	0	3
Sept. 14	Swansea	Home	Won	5	0
Sept. 21	Swansea	Home	Won	3	1
Oct. 5	Swansea	Home	Drawn	2	2
Oct. 12	Swansea	Away	Lost	2	4
Nov. 19	Swansea	Away	Lost	0	4
Nov. 26	Swansea	Home	Drawn	2	2
Dec. 3	Swansea	Away	Drawn	2	2
Dec. 10	Swansea	Away	Won	3	1
Dec. 17	Swansea	Home	Won	4	0
Dec. 24	Swansea	Away	Lost	2	4
Jan. 7	Swansea	Home	Won	5	2

Total 17. Won 3. Drawn 3. Lost 5. Goals for, 49. Goals against, 36.

Friendlies.

Aug. 10	Wolverhampton	Away	Won	1	0
Aug. 17	Wolverhampton	Home	Won	7	0
Aug. 24	Wolverhampton	Away	Won	7	0
Aug. 31	Wolverhampton	Home	Won	6	0
Oct. 27	Wolverhampton	Away	Drawn	2	2
Oct. 27	Wolverhampton	Away	Won	2	0
Dec. 6	Wolverhampton	Away	Won	9	1
Dec. 8	Wolverhampton	Home	Won	5	3

L/Cpl. Sutton, K.R.R. Cpl. Clark, K.R.R. Rfmn. Stratton, R.B. Sgt. Griffin, K.R.R. A/Cpl. Symons, R.B. Rfmn. Joulé, R.B. A/Cpl. Flynn, R.B. L/Cpl. Sockett, K.R.R.



L/Cpl. Salisbury, K.R.R. Sgt. Lawler, R.B. Capt. A. White. Cpl. Gallagher, R.B. Rfmn. Sykes, K.R.R.
A/Cpl. Girling, R.B. L/Cpl. Conyers, K.R.R. Rfmn. Bunce, R.B. Rfmn. Maunders, R.B.

FOOTBALL TEAM, RIFLE DEPÔT.
WINNERS, WINCHESTER THURSDAY LEAGUE CHALLENGE CUP AND MEDALS, 1906-7.

DATE.	TEAM.	GROUND.	RESULT.	GOALS.	
				For	Agst
1907.					
Jan. 10	... St. Thomas ...	... Away ...	Drawn ...	4	4
" 17	... Basingstoke ...	... Home ...	Won ...	1	0
Feb. 19	... Winchester College ...	... Away ...	Won ...	2	1
Mar. 2	... Hants Regimental Depôt ...	... Home ...	Drawn ...	1	1
" 9	... Wolvesey ...	... Home ...	Won ...	2	1
" 30	... Victoria and St. George's R. V. ...	... Home ...	Won ...	8	1
April 11	... Rest of Thursday League ...	... Home ...	Won ...	3	1

Played 15. Won 12. Drawn 3. Lost 0. Goals for, 60. Goals against, 15.

Grand Total : Played 41. Won 28. Drawn 7. Lost 6.

Goals for, 137. Goals against, 59.

FOOTBALL MATCHES—SEASON 1907-1908.

South Hants League.

DATE.		TEAM.		GROUND.	RESULT.	GOALS.		
						For	Agst.	
1907.								
Sept.	14	...	St. Mary's Guild	...	Home	Won	4	1
"	28	...	St. Mary's Guild	...	Away	Lost	2	3
Oct.	12	...	Bitterne Guild	...	Away	Drawn	2	2
"	26	...	R. A. M. C., Netley	...	Away	Won	2	1
Dec.	14	...	Winchester	...	Home	Lost	2	3

Hants League.

Sept. 21	... Salisbury ...	... Home ...	Drawn ...	1	1
Oct. 19	... Andover ...	... Home ...	Won ...	6	1
Nov. 9	... Winchester ...	... Away ...	Lost ...	3	4
Dec. 7	... Basingstoke Home ...	Won ...	3	1

Friendly.

Sept. 7	... 1st Battalion Hampshire Regt. Home ...	Won ...	3	2
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Hants Junior Cup.

Nov. 2	... St. Mary's Home ...	Lost ...	1	5
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Regimental Record, 1907.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depot, Winchester.

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor,"
 "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse,"
 "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol,"
 "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum,"
 "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

1st Bn.	Holywood, Belfast.	3rd Bn.	Devonport.
2nd	Shahjahanpur.	4th	Malta
	Depot and Record Office		Winchester.
	Uniform.—Green.	Facings.—Black.	Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal H. R. H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught
 and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. G. Gds. A. S.
 Corps and Col.-in-Chief 6 Dns., High. L. I. and
 R. Dub. Fus., *Personal A.D.C. to the King.*

29May80

Colonels Commandant.

Dillon, Gen. Sir M. G.C.B., C.S.I. [R.] 2nd Bn. 20Feb.04
 27May97
 Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. R. L., K.C.B. [R.]
 3rd Bn. 6Jan.05
 Clerk, Gen. Sir G., K.C.V.O., C.B., Eq. [R]
 4th Bn. 17June05
 Warren, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. F., K.C.B. 1st Bn. 11Jan.07

Officer Commanding Rifle Depot (also
Colonel in charge of Rifle Records)
Adjutant Rifle Depot
Quarter-Master Rifle Depot

Herbert, Col. E. W., C.B.
 Heriot-Maitland, Capt. J. D., D.S.O., Rif. Brig.
 White, A.

25May04
 col. 15Oct.02
 16May06
 11Oct.05
 5May97
 hon. capt. 22Aug.02

Lt.-Colonels. (4)

3Nicol, L. L. 15Oct.05
 4Comper, V. A. 1Dec.05
 2King-Salter, H. P.,
p.s.c. 7Nov.06
 1Fortescue, Hon. C. G.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c.
 16Dec.07
bt. col. 8July05

Majors. (2)

(2nd in Command.)
 2Petre, H. C. 15Oct.05
 16Dec.99
 3V.C. Congreve,
 W. N., M.V.O. 1Dec.05
 21Dec.01
bt. col. 4June05

Majors. (13)

1Radclyffe, C. E., D.S.O.
 14Apr.03
 1Green-Wilkinson,
 L. F., p.s.c., q.s. 2Nov.03
 29Nov.00
 s. Shute, C. D., p.s.c.
 4June04
 2Talbot, F. G., D.S.O.
 7Sept.04
 2Biddulph, H. M., p.s.c.
 10Sept.04
 29Nov.00
 4Alexander, R. 5Apr.05

Majors—contd.

d. 3Thesiger, G. H., p.s.c.
 15Oct.05
bt. col. 29Nov.06
 m.c. Stephens, R. B.,
p.s.c. 1Dec.05
 29Nov.00
 1Knox, C. W. C. 6Dec.05
 4Ross, H. D. 7Nov.06
 s. Long, S. C., p.s.c. 6Feb.07
 29Nov.00
 4Harman, G. M. N.,
D.S.O. 26June07
 3Henniker, C. H. C.
Lord 16Dec.07

Captains. (24)

e.o. F.C. Gough, J. E.,
p.s.c., A.D.C. 5Dec.98
bt. col. 14Aug.07
 s. Paley, G., p.s.c. 28Dec.98
 v. Thresher, J. H. 16Aug.99
 p.d. Napier, Hon. C. F. H.
 16Nov.99
 o. Bright, R. G. T.,
C.M.G. 16Dec.99
bt. maj. 17Dec.99
 m. Boden, A. D. 16Dec.99
 e.a. Percival, C. V. N. 19Jan.00
Heriot-Maitland, J.
D.S.O., adjt.
Depot 3Feb.00
 3Clarke, C. H. G. M.,
M.V.O. 7Apr.00

Captains—contd.

4Wingfield Digby, W. R.
 7Apr.00
 4King, A. M. 13Apr.00
 3MacLachlan, R. C.
 24Apr.00
 f.o. Grogan, Sir E. I. B.,
Br., p.s.c. 27June00
 c.o. Rickman, S. H. 27July00
 3Bell, M. G. E. 9Aug.00
 s. Cor, P. G. A. 15Aug.00
bt. maj. 22Aug.02
 v. Kennard, A. C. H.,
 30Aug.00
 m.i. Salmon, G. N. 31Aug.00
 s. Burnett-Stuart, J. T.,
D.S.O., p.s.c. 20Feb.01
 2Cooke, B. H. H. 20Feb.01
 d. 4Holland, S. E. 20Feb.01
 4Harington, J. 6Mar.01
 d. 2Byrne, G. B. 18Mar.01
 s. Darnay, Hon. H.,
D.S.O., p.s.c. 18Mar.01
 v. Bernard, R. P. H.
 30Apr.01
 3Innes, J. A., D.S.O.
 28May01
 1Cuninglame, Sir T. A.
 A. M., *Br., D.S.O.*
p.s.c. 18Jan.02
 m.c. Paley, A. T. 18Jan.02
 s. Stephens, G. E. B.
 21Jan.02
 2Harman, A. R.,
adjt. 22Jan.02

Captains—contd.

v. Turner, B. A., D.S.O.
 22Jan.02
 4Grant, R. F. S., D.S.O.
 8Mar.04
 3Shawe, C. 1Apr.04
 2Harrison, C. E. 12Apr.04
 2Seymour, W. W. 27Apr.04
 1Davies, W. E. 29Apr.04
 1Wood, D. 14May04
 4Buxton, J. L. 14May04
 s. Solly-Flood, R. E.
 28July04
 2Bond, A. A. G. 15Dec.04
 2Powell, E. B. 23Jan.05
 1Pitt-Taylor, W. W.,
D.S.O. 23Jan.05
 2Dunmasesq, H. W. 2Feb.05
 3Wollaston, F. H. A. 27Feb.05
 1Nugent, F. H. 8Mar.05
 s. Bassett, W. F. 30May05
 4Hillyar, M. H. 30May05
 1Blacker, F. St. J. 1July05
 3Sturgis, H. R. 4Dec.05
 v. Lindsay, G. M. 15Dec.06

Lieutenants. (37)

s. Verney, R. 6Mar.01
 3Wilson, H. M. 18Mar.01
 m.i. Jenkinson, J. B. 18Mar.01

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2nd Lieuts.—contd.

2 Whitaker, H. 15Sept.07
1 Liddell, G. W. 30Oct.07

2nd Lieutenants. (24)

2 Burton, R. C. 15June04
1 Brownlow, G. J. 13Aug.04
2 Railston, H. G. M. 18Aug.04
2 Drummond, S. H. 11Jan.05
1 Glyn, R. G. C. 8Mar.05
4 Leyland, R. H. 20May05
1 Cookson, C. W. 20May05
4 Richardson, H. S. C. 21June05
2 Toynbee, G. P. R. 16Aug.05
4 Cole, J. J. B. 16Aug.05
4 Leslie, N. J. B. 9Sept.05
3 Hopwood, R. G. 29Nov.05
4 Kennedy, P. A. 24Jan.06
1 Morgan-Grenville, Hon.
R. G. C. (*Master
of Kinloss*) 24June06
1 Torrington, G. M.,
Visc. 24Jan.06
2 Riley, H. L. 3Mar.06
2 Boyle, Hon. J. D. 16May06
4 Banbury, W. M. V. 23May06
4 Moore-Gwyn, H. G. 29Aug.06

3Davies, W. H., *hon. lt.*
9Nov.98
1Morrish, W., *hon. lt.*
28Aug.01
Sherman, W., hon. lt.
3May02
4Knott, J., *hon. lt.*
2May03
Morgan, E. E., hon. lt.
1July03
2Allridge, J. H.,
hon. lt. 8Nov.05
Walter, J., hon. lt.
10Feb.06

(Extract from *Official Monthly Army List*, January, 1908.)

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1 January, 1908.

	Officers.	W. O.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Riflemen.	Total N.C.O.'s and Men.
1st Battalion, Belfast ...	25	2	44	13	39	556	652
2nd Battalion, Shahjahanpur ...	29	2	39	14	42	988	1,083
3rd Battalion, Devonport ...	24	2	42	15	40	559	656
4th Battalion, Malta ...	28	2	44	16	39	702	801
Depôt, Winchester ...	10	—	24	4	21	337	386
Staff and "Seconded" ...	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	154	8	193	62	181	3,142	3,578

Making a GRAND TOTAL of 3,740 ALL RANKS.

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, 1908.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., *Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to the King.*

1ST BATTALION (Belfast).

Major-General Sir A. F. Warren, *K.C.B.*

Commanding.

Brevet-Colonel *Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O.*

Company Commanders.

Major C. E. Radclyffe, <i>D.S.O.</i>	Captain D. Wood.
Major L. F. Green-Wilkinson.	Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor,
Major C. W. C. Knox.	<i>D.S.O.</i>
Captain Sir T. A. A. M. Cunningham, <i>Bart., D.S.O.</i>	Captain F. H. Nugent.
	Captain F. St. J. Blacker.

Lieutenants.

G. A. Dick-Cunyngham.	D. J. C. K. Bernard.
<i>Hon. R. Brand.</i>	R. H. Leeke.
H. B. M. Pryce.	<i>Hon. M. A. Wingfield.</i>
G. E. W. Lane.	G. W. Liddell.

Second Lieutenants.

R. G. C. Glyn.	<i>Viscount Torrington.</i>
C. W. Cookson.	O. Sutton-Nelthorpe.
<i>Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville (Master of Kinloss).</i>	

Adjutant.

R. S. Follett, *Lieutenant.*

Quartermaster.

W. Morrish, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

2ND BATTALION (Shahjahanpur).

Colonel Commandant.

General Sir M. Dillon, G.C.B., C.S.I.

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel H. P. King-Salter.

Second in Command.

Major H. C. Petre.

Company Commanders.

Major F. G. Talbot, D.S.O.	Captain W. W. Seymour.
Major H. M. Biddulph.	Captain A. A. G. Bond.
Captain B. H. H. Cooke.	Captain E. B. Powell.
Captain C. E. Harrison.	Captain H. W. Dumaresq.

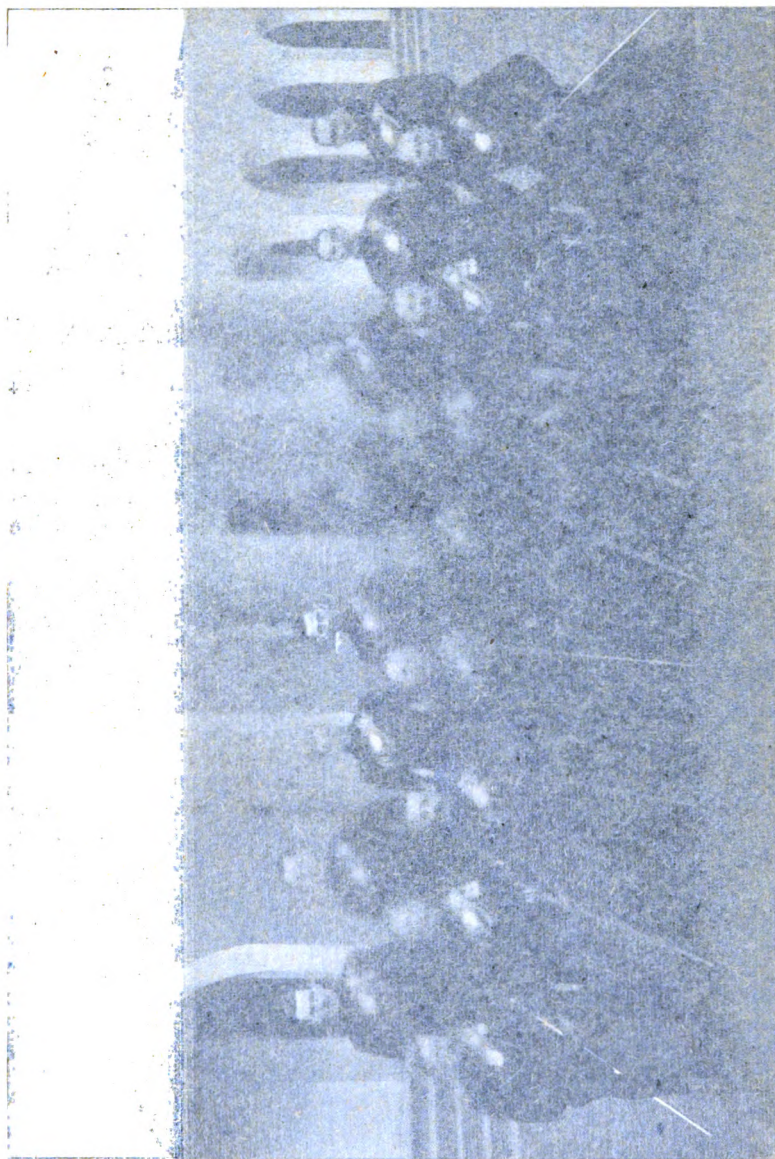
Lieutenants.

W. V. L. Prescott-Westcarr.	H. V. Scott.
J. H. Starkey.	R. S. H. Walpole.
J. P. G. Crosbie.	E. C. Dimsdale.
A. A. Tod.	H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan.
J. S. Ward.	H. Whitaker.
R. Pigot.	R. C. Burton.

Second Lieutenants.

H. G. M. Railston.	H. L. Riley.
S. H. Drummond.	Hon. J. D. Boyle.

*Adjutant.*A. R. Harman, *Captain.**Quartermaster.*J. H. Alldridge, *Hon. Lieutenant.*



Lieut.
H. Whittaker,
Capt.
J. Powell, W. W. Seymour.

Lieut.
S. H. Drummond, H. P. King, Sgt.
H. C. Lettre, H. P. King, Sgt.

Lieut.
H. G. M. Bailston, H. M. Boddup, H. C. Lettre, H. P. King, Sgt.
W. P. Bassett, C. E. Harrison, H. M. Boddup, H. C. Lettre, H. P. King, Sgt.

OFFICERS, 2nd BATT.

2ND BATTALION (Strathgordon).

*Colonel Commandant.*General Sir M. Dillon, *G.C.B., C.S.I.**Commanding.*

Lieut.-Colonel H. P. King-Salter.

Second in Command.

Major H. C. Petre.

Company Commanders.

Major F. G. Telford, <i>D.S.O.</i>	Captain W. W. Seymour.
Major H. M. Bladolph.	Captain A. A. G. Bond.
Captain B. H. H. Cooke.	Captain E. B. Powell.
Captain C. E. Harrison.	Captain H. W. Damaresq.

Lieutenants.

W. V. L. Prescott-Westcott.	H. V. Scott.
J. H. Starkey.	R. S. H. Watpole.
J. P. G. Crosbie.	E. C. Dimsdale.
A. A. Ted.	H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan.
J. S. Ward.	H. Whitaker.
R. Pigot.	R. C. Burton.

Second Lieutenants.

H. G. M. Bailston.	H. L. Biley.
S. H. Drummond.	Hen. J. D. Boyle.

*Adjutant.*A. R. Harman, *Captain.**Quartermaster.*J. H. Allbridge, *Hon. Lieutenant.*



Lieut. A. A. Tod.	2nd Lieut. R. C. Burton.	Lieut. H. G. M. Railston.	Lieut. S. H. Drummond.	2nd Lieut. H. L. Riley.	2nd Lieut. Hon. J. D. Boyle.	Lieut. E. C. Dimsdale.	Lieut. H. Whitaker.
Capt and Adj. W. F. Basset.	Capt. C. E. Harrison.	Major H. M. Biddulph.	Major H. C. Petre.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. King-Salter.	Major F. G. Talbot.	Capt. E. B. Powell.	Capt. W. W. Seymour.

OFFICERS, 2nd BATTALION.

SHAHJAHANPUR, 1907.

3RD BATTALION (Devonport).

*Colonel Commandant.*Lieut.-General Sir H. R. L. Newdigate, *K.C.B.**Commanding.*

Lieut.-Colonel L. L. Nicol.

*Second in Command.*Brevet-Colonel W. N. Congreve, *V.C., M.V.O.**Company Commanders.*

Captain C. H. G. M. Clarke,	Captain J. A. Innes, <i>D.S.O.</i>
<i>M.V.O.</i>	Captain C. Shawe.
Captain R. C. Maclachlan.	Captain F. H. A. Wollaston.
Captain M. G. E. Bell.	Captain H. R. Sturgis.

Lieutenants.

H. M. Wilson.	T. E. Baring.
H. F. Somerville.	S. W. J. Trafford.
J. A. W. Spencer.	C. M. Davies.
E. R. Meade-Waldo.	

Second Lieutenants.

G. P. R. Toynbee.	R. T. Fellowes.
R. G. Hopwood.	W. M. Parker.
Hon. C. H. M. Meysey-Thompson.	C. F. T. Swan.

*Adjutant.*H. C. Buller, *Lieutenant.**Quartermaster.*W. H. Davies, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

4TH BATTALION (Malta).

Colonel Commandant.

General Sir G. Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel V. A. Couper.

Company Commanders.

Major R. Alexander.

Captain A. M. King.

Major H. D. Ross.

Captain J. Harington.

Major G. M. N. Harman,
D.S.O.

Captain R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O.

Captain J. L. Buxton.

Captain W. R. Wingfield Digby.

Lieutenants.

A. K. Hargreaves.

T. H. P. Morris.

R. P. Burrowes.

H. R. M. Howard.

O. C. S. Gilliat.

Lord Hampton.

Second Lieutenants.

R. H. Leyland.

P. A. Kennedy.

H. S. C. Richardson.

W. M. V. Banbury.

J. J. B. Cole.

H. G. Moore-Gwyn.

N. J. B. Leslie.

G. Fortescue.

*Adjutant.*A. J. H. Sloggett, *Lieutenant.**Quartermaster.*J. Knott, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

DEPÔT (Winchester).

Major.

Major Lord Henniker (3rd Bn.).

Captains.

S. E. Hollond (4th Bn.).

G. B. Byrne (2nd Bn.).

Lieutenants.

A. H. Vivian (2nd Bn.).

D. Ovey (3rd Bn.).

Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie (4th
Bn.).

Second Lieutenant.

G. J. Brownlow (1st Bn.).

Adjutant.

J. D. H. Maitland, *D.S.O., Captain.*

Quartermaster.

A. White, *Hon. Captain.*

EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(*In order of Regimental Seniority.*)

Major C. D. Shute, Staff Officer for Coast Defences, Scottish Command, Edinburgh.

Major and Brevet Colonel G. H. Thesiger, Assistant Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, Ireland, Royal Hospital, Dublin.

Major R. B. Stephens, Commander of Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Major S. C. Long, Brigade Major, 10th Brigade, 5th Division, Shorncliffe.

Captain and Brevet Colonel J. E. Gough, **V.C.**, A.D.C.,
Inspector-General, King's African Rifles, Nairobi, East
Africa.

Captain G. Paley, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, War Office.

Captain J. H. Thresher, Adjutant, 2nd Volunteer Battalion,
Scottish Rifles, Hamilton, N.B.

Captain *Hon.* C. F. H. Napier, Army Pay Department, Ceylon.

Captain and Brevet Major R. G. T. Bright, *C.M.G.*, Chief
British Commissioner on the Uganda-Congo Boundary
Commission, Colonial Office, London.

Captain A. D. Boden, Adjutant, 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Shrop-
shire Light Infantry, Shrewsbury.

Captain C. V. N. Percival, Egyptian Army.

Captain *Sir* E. I. B. Grogan, *Bart.*, serving with the Mace-
donian Gendarmerie.

Captain S. H. Rickman, 1st Battalion N. Nigerian Regiment,
Zungeru.

Captain and Brevet Major P. G. A. Cox, A.D.C. to Governor
of Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein.

Captain A. C. H. Kennard, Adjutant, City of London Rifle
Volunteer Brigade, 130, Bunhill Row, London.

Captain G. N. Salmon, Second in Command, 5th Battalion
Mounted Infantry, Middelburg, Transvaal.

Captain J. T. Burnett-Stuart, *D.S.O.*, General Staff Officer,
3rd Grade, War Office.

Captain *Hon.* H. Dawnay, *D.S.O.*, Staff-Captain to the Adju-
tant-General to the Forces, War Office.

Captain R. P. H. Bernard, Adjutant, 18th Middlesex Volunteers,
207, Harrow Road, London.

Captain A. T. Paley, Officer of a Company of Gentlemen
Cadets, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Captain G. E. B. Stephens, A.D.C. to Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief of Australian Commonwealth, Melbourne.

Captain B. A. Turner, *D.S.O.*, Adjutant, 14th Middlesex (Inns
of Court) Volunteers, Lincoln's Inn, London.

Captain R. E. Solly-Flood, A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay.

Captain W. F. Basset, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, India.

Captain G. M. Lindsay, Adjutant, 15th Middlesex (The Customs and the Docks) Volunteers, Custom House, London.

Lieutenant R. Verney, A.D.C. to the Governor of Queensland, Brisbane.

Lieutenant J. B. Jenkinson, Adjutant, School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry, Abbassia, Cairo.

Lieutenant *Hon.* E. A. C. Weld-Forester, Adjutant, 6th (Militia) Battalion, Mullingar.

Lieutenant *Hon.* F. R. D. Prittie, Commissioner to the Uganda-Congo Boundary Commission, Colonial Office, London.

Lieutenant R. P. A. de Moleyns, Adjutant 7th (Militia) Battalion, Mill Hill, London.

Lieutenant G. C. Sladen, 1st Battalion King's African Rifles Nairobi, East Africa.

Lieutenant *Hon.* J. C. Lyttelton, A.D.C. to the High Commissioner for South Africa, Johannesburg.

Lieutenant S. A. Sherston, Depôt, Southern Nigeria Regiment, Lagos, West Africa.

AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

Captain W. E. Davies.

RECORD. 1907.

1ST BATTALION.

4 May, 1907.—A party of 10 Officers and 267 Warrant Officers, N.C.O.s, and men attended the funeral of Major-General Lord D. C. de Ros, K.P., K.C.V.O., at Strangford, Co. Down.

18 June.—The Commandant, School of Musketry, Hythe, inspected the Battalion.

27 June.—The Battalion was detailed for duty in aid of civil power, in connection with the "Dockers' and Carters'" strike; this duty continued almost daily up to the termination of the dispute, about 16 August.

3 July.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. M. A. Wingfield promoted Lieutenant, *vice* B. Alexander, resigned. *London Gazette*, 6 August, 1907.

16 August.—The Battalion was inspected by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief (Inspector-General of the Forces). Dress: Review Order.

The following remarks by H.R.H. were published: "H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief congratulates all ranks on their excellent turn-out, and also on the smartness of their drill movements, which reflect great credit on all concerned."

The following extract from Irish Command Orders, dated 17 August, 1907, was published:—

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, while regretting the unavoidable loss of life during the late disturbance at Belfast, desires to record his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the troops employed. The arrangements made by the Brigadier-General commanding 15th Brigade, who worked in complete harmony with the municipal authorities, and the discipline that prevailed, combined with the self-restraint shown by all ranks in trying circumstances are fully recognised and appreciated, and have been brought to the notice of the Army Council by the Commander-in-Chief."

The following extract from 15th Brigade Orders, dated 20 August, 1907, is published:—

"The Brigadier-General has much pleasure in publishing the following letter received to-day from the Lord Mayor of Belfast:—

"May I be allowed to express on my own behalf, and on behalf of the citizens of Belfast, many of whom have already approached

me in the matter, our sincere thanks to you and to the troops under your command for the invaluable assistance and services rendered by them to the city during the time of trouble through which we have recently passed?

“Whether engaged in picquet duty on the streets or in assisting to quell the more serious disturbances that broke out in certain parts of the city, the general behaviour of the troops as regards tact, forbearance, and discipline has excited universal admiration.

“May I, in conclusion, express to you my most grateful thanks?

“(Signed) SHAFESBURY, Lord Mayor.”

9 September.—The Battalion proceeded to Maryborough to take part in Irish Command Manœuvres, 1907, from 9 to 13 September, returning to Holywood on completion.

The following extract of letter received by the Brigadier-General Commanding 15th Brigade, from General Officer Commanding 5th Division, is published:—

“Any official commendations in connection with the manœuvres must, I think, come from the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, but I should like you to convey to the two Battalions of your Brigade who took part in them my personal satisfaction with the way in which they worked.”

16 September.—The Battalion proceeded to Ballykinlar Camp Co. Down, for Field Firing and Training.

2 October.—The Battalion returned to Holywood, on completion of Field Firing and Training.

3 October.—2nd Lieutenant G. W. Liddell to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. G. M. Philpot, deceased; *London Gazette*, dated 18 October, 1907.

4 December.—Captain E. W. Morrison-Bell, retired on retired pay, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry, London; *London Gazette*, dated 4 December, 1907.

16 December.—Colonel A. E. Jenkins relinquished command of the Battalion, and placed on half-pay.

Brevet-Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Colonel A. E. Jenkins, and took over command of the Battalion.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead.
Bandmaster C. Barry.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant M. Trippas.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, Colour-Sergeant H. J. Churcher.
Sergeant-Bugler, Sergeant G. Pipe.
Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Coyne.

STAFF-SERGEANTS (*continued*).

Pioneer-Sergeant J. Morrison.
 Band-Sergeant H. Eldridge.
 Orderly-Room Clerk E. Coates.
 Officers'-Mess-Sergeant P. Shaw.
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Donovan.
 Armourer-Sergeant, Staff-Sergeant J. J. Hawks.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Tayler.
 "B" Company, C. Robbins.
 "C" Company, P. E. Longden.
 "D" Company, H. J. Hyett.
 "E" Company, R. Tomlinson.
 "F" Company, A. Smyth.
 "G" Company, C. Hunt.
 "I" Company, A. Beer.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of—				Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	
Officers	6	5	2	1	26
Warrant and N.C.O.'s ...	26	33	8	11	160
Riflemen	32	31	1	5	117

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Morrish.
 Colour-Sergeant A. Beer.
 Colour-Sergeant A. Smyth.
 Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Coyne.
 Sergeant W. Cakebread.
 Sergeant P. Shaw.

Long Service and Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead.
 Bandmaster C. Barry.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant M. Trippas.
 Colour-Sergeant C. Robins.
 Colour-Sergeant A. Smyth.
 Colour-Sergeant A. Beer.
 Sergeant-Bugler G. Pipe.
 Sergeant W. Whyman.
 Sergeant W. Gilbert.
 Acting-Corporal J. Collins.
 Rifleman A. Collins.
 Rifleman J. Taylor.

*Life-Saving.**Medals.*—408 Rifleman P. Perry; 1812 Rifleman. H. Graves.*Certificate.*—1781 Rifleman G. Lena.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	122
Two Good Conduct Badges	98
Three Good Conduct Badges	13
Four Good Conduct Badges	8
Total	241

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
DURING THE YEAR.

	N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.	Total.
On Strength, 1st January, 1907	146	515	661
Total Increase	12	280	292
Total Decrease	17	272	289
On Strength, 31 December, 1907	141	523	664

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 9; 2nd Class, 21; 3rd Class, 70.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 22; 2nd Class, 189; 3rd Class, 212.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

	Officers	Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.
Musketry	14	14	—
Signalling	2	4	2
School of Military Engineers	—	5	—
Gymnastic	—	9	—
Transport	1	3	15
Swimming	—	2	—
Cyclist Scouts	—	2	3
Chiropody	—	—	1

DEATHS.

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Date.	Station.	Cause.
238	Rifleman D. Packman	20 February, 1907	Chichester	—
9428	Rifleman A. Tribe	14 July, 1907	Hollywood	Enteric Fever.

2ND BATTALION.

Shahjahanpur.—6 January.—The Battalion entrained for Agra to take part in the concentration in honour of the Amir of Afghanistan.

12 January.—Lieutenant R. Verney, 2nd Lieutenant S. H. Drummond and a draft of 183 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen joined the Battalion from England and Malta.

19 January.—The Battalion entrained for Shahjahanpur on completion of Amir's concentration.

11 and 12 February.—Battalion inspected by Major-General J. Spens, C.B.; inspection consisted of night operations, fifteen mile test march, and attack of a position.

21 March.—Headquarters, Band, with "A," "B," and "C" Companies, left Shahjahanpur for Chaubattia.

22 March.—"D," "E," and "F" Companies left Shahjahanpur for Chaubattia, leaving "G" and "H" Companies on detachment at Shahjahanpur.

Chaubattia.—27 March.—Headquarters, Band, and "A," "B," and "C" Companies reached Chaubattia.

28 March.—"D," "E," and "F" Companies reached Chaubattia.

11 April.—Exchange sanctioned between Lieutenant H. M. Wilson and Lieutenant J. S. Ward, 3rd Battalion. Lieutenant Ward joined.

20 May.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., inspected the methods of musketry training as carried out in the Battalion.

24 May.—Sir Alfred Gaselee was present at a Battalion Field Day held between Chaubattia and Ranikhet.

2 June.—Captain W. F. Basset appointed A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

16 June.—Lieutenant R. Verney left the Battalion to take up appointment of A.D.C. to Governor of Queensland.

24 November.—Headquarters, Band, Signallers, Machine Gun, and "A," "D," and "E" Companies left Chaubattia for Shahjahanpur under Lieutenant-Colonel H. King-Salter.

25 November.—"B," "C" and "F" Companies, under Captain W. W. Seymour left Chaubattia for Shahjahanpur.

Shahjahanpur.—28 November.—Headquarters and first party arrived Shahjahanpur.

29 November.—Second party arrived at Shahjahanpur. Captain A. R. Harman appointed Adjutant.

15 December.—A draft of 100 Riflemen joined the Battalion from the 4th Battalion, also 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 2 women, and 5 children from the 1st Battalion.

Two Colour-Sergeants, 3 Sergeants, and 9 Riflemen embarked for England at Karachi on H.T. *Rewa* for Depôt, Volunteers, Home Establishment, and Army Reserve.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Bandmaster G. W. Salter.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant A. J. Hodgson.
Orderly-Room Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant E. F. S. Pickering.
Sergeant-Bugler H. Bellringer.
Sergeant Master-Cook E. A. Roper.
Pioneer-Sergeant G. W. Durley.
Band-Sergeant J. Roberts.
Orderly-Room Clerk R. Osborn.
Officers' Mess Sergeant A. Curtis.
Armourer-Sergeant J. S. Darby.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. H. Marshall.
"B" Company, W. E. Fitzgerald.
"C" Company, W. Dickinson.
"D" Company, C. Morgan.
"E" Company, M. J. Carey.
"F" Company, F. A. Williams.
"G" Company, J. Archer.
"H" Company, E. A. Pauly.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of					Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	
Officers ...	9	5	3	1	—	18
Warrant and N.C.O.'s	23	15	2	18	3	61
Riflemen ...	178	17	5	12	—	212

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Colour-Sergeant J. Archer.
Colour-Sergeant F. A. Williams.
Colour-Sergeant W. Dickinson.
Sergeant C. Hitchcock.

Long Service and Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.

Colour-Sergeant J. Archer.

Sergeant G. Bartram.

Rifleman J. H. Devlin.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	353
Two Good Conduct Badges	254
Three Good Conduct Badges	9
Four Good Conduct Badges	6
Total... ..	622

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
DURING THE YEAR.

	N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.	Total.
On Strength, 1 January, 1907...	80	782	862
Total Increase	6	281	287
Total Decrease	8	48	56
On Strength, 31 December, 1907	83	1,010	1,093

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 17 ; 2nd Class, 13 ; 3rd Class, 37.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

1st Class, 32 ; 2nd Class, 270 ; 3rd Class, 345.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

	Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.s.	Riflemen.
Musketry	16	14	—
Signalling	6	6	—
School of Military Engineers	2	2	—
Gymnastics	—	9	1
Transport	2	8	20
Swimming	—	90	555
Cycling... ..	—	—	—

DEATHS.

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
7833	Bandsman D. Naunton	Shahjahanpur	Enteric fever
900	Rifleman J. McCarthy	Chaubattia	Lightning stroke
6531	Rifleman J. Lymn	Chaubattia	Abscess of liver
8691	A.-Corporal L. Davis	Ranikhet	Enteric fever

3RD BATTALION.

1 January, 1907.—Thirty-three N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Longmore under Lieutenant Meade-Waldo, to form a Mounted Infantry Section.

15 January. — Major Viscount Hawkesbury posted to the Battalion.

2 February.—Lieutenant Hon. F. R. D. Prittie seconded for service under Colonial Office for employment on the Anglo-Congolese Boundary Commission.

12 February.—Major Viscount Hawkesbury retired.

25 February.—Captain Hon. H. Dawnay posted to the Battalion.

13 March.—Seventy-five N.C.O.'s and men, under Captain R. Grant, D.S.O., left Devonport and embarked on H.T. *Braemar Castle* for Malta.

2 April.—Draft of 1 Sergeant and 57 Riflemen arrived from Malta.

11 April.—Lieutenant J. S. Ward exchanged into the 2nd Battalion with Lieutenant H. M. Wilson.

29 April.—The Battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General Grove, C.B., commanding 8th Infantry Brigade, who expressed his satisfaction with all he saw.

1 May.—Left half-Battalion moved to Camp Willsworthy for Company Training.

7 May.—Captain A. M. King posted to the Battalion. Lieutenant R. P. de Moleyns appointed Adjutant of Militia.

22 May.—The right half-Battalion relieved the left half at Camp Willsworthy.

25 May.—Captain S. H. Rickman seconded for service in Nigeria.

6 June.—The right half-Battalion marched in from Camp Willsworthy. "A," "B," "C," "F" and "G" Companies went to Tregantle for Musketry and Training.

15 June.—Captain J. Harington attached to the Battalion. Colour-Sergeant A. E. Ayers promoted to Sergeant-Major, *vice* Sergeant-Major Bryant, discharged to pension.

19 June.—Captain H. R. Sturgis attached to the Battalion.

26 June.—2nd Lieutenant W. M. Parker attached to the Battalion.

1 July.—Captain Hon. H. Dawnay appointed Staff Captain at the War Office.

16 July.—Battalion proceeded to Bulford for Battalion, Brigade and Divisional Training and Manceuvres.

20 July.—Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O., posted to the Battalion in exchange with Captain A. M. King to the 4th Battalion.

24 July.—Captain C. H. G. Mansfield Clarke, M.V.O., posted to the Battalion.

3 August.—The Battalion was inspected in the Field by the General Officer Commanding 8th Infantry Brigade, who, at the conclusion of the operations, remarked on the practical manner in which the Battalion worked and on the extreme keenness shown by all ranks in the field.

9 September.—The Battalion returned to Devonport from Bulford.

15 September.—Captain A. Paley appointed an Officer of a Company at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Lieutenant H. C. Buller appointed Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. Paley. Lieutenant J. E. Baring appointed Assistant Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant H. C. Buller. Lieutenant F. G. H. Philpot died from meningitis while on leave in London.

18 September.—2nd Lieutenant R. T. Fellowes joined the Battalion.

25 September.—Thirty Riflemen, under command of Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., left Devonport and embarked on H.T. *Sicilia* for Malta, to join the 4th Battalion.

3 October.—Captain R. E. Solly-Flood embarked for India to take up the appointment of A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

12 October.—Captain J. Harington posted to the Battalion. 2nd Lieutenant W. M. Parker posted to the Battalion.

22 October.—A draft of 24 Riflemen joined the Battalion on transfer from the 4th Battalion at Malta. Remarks by Commandant School of Signalling on the Annual Inspection Report of the Battalion Signallers: "Satisfactory. The signallers are distinctly above the average as operators, but require more practice in field work." Remarks by Lieutenant-General Commander-in-Chief Southern Command: "A satisfactory report."

22 November.—2nd Lieutenant C. T. F. Swan joined the Battalion.

12 December.—Captain Lord Henniker promoted to Major and posted to the Battalion.

28 December.—Captain H. R. Sturgis posted to the Battalion, *vice* Captain R. E. Solly-Flood, seconded.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayers.
Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.
Orderly-Room Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant F. S. Garneys.

STAFF-SERGEANTS (*continued*).

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard.
 Sergeant-Bugler G. Lemon.
 Pioneer-Sergeant J. Smith.
 Band-Sergeant W. A. Moore.
 Orderly-Room Clerk, Acting-Sergeant W. Wallace.
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor, Acting-Sergeant R. Ware.
 Armourer-Sergeant, Armourer-Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Blair.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, H. Wilkins.
 "B" Company, F. Jackson.
 "C" Company, A. Curtis.
 "D" Company, F. French.
 "E" Company, S. Cleverly.
 "F" Company, F. Marshall.
 "G" Company, A. Skinner.
 "H" Company, J. Dentou.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of								Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.					
Officers	2	5	2	—					18
Warrant and N.C.O.'s ...	42	10	2	5					88
Riflemen	45	11	3	—					76

OTHER MEDALS.

Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayers.
 Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.
 Orderly-Room Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant F. S. Garneys.
 Armourer-Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Blair.
 Sergeant B. G. Lemon.
 Acting-Sergeant R. Ware.
 Rifleman R. Collier.
 Rifleman J. Bartholomew.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	61
Two Good Conduct Badges	114
Three Good Conduct Badges	40
Four Good Conduct Badges	4
Total	222

**TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
DURING THE YEAR.**

				N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.	Total.
On Strength, 1 January, 1907	...	...	85	...	522	607
Total Increase	...	...	29	...	380	409
Total Decrease	...	...	32	...	357	389
On Strength, 31 December, 1907	...	...	82	...	545	627

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, *nil* ; 2nd Class, 15 ; 3rd Class, 31.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 21 ; 2nd Class, 167 ; 3rd Class, 192.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

	Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.
Musketry	17	17	—
Signalling	5	5	—
School of Military Engineering ...	—	1	—
Gymnastic	—	4	—
Transport	—	1	19
Swimming	—	1	—
Cycling	—	—	—
Ballistics	1	—	—

DEATHS.

Rank and Name ²	Date.	Station.	Cause
6857 Rifleman G. Letts	3 May, 1907	Devonport	Bright's disease
Lieutenant F. G. H. Philpot	2 November, 1907	London	Meningitis.

4TH BATTALION.

15 January, 1907.—Captain R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., posted to the Battalion on absorption,

18 January.—The Battalion was practised in a Concentration March before His Excellency the Governor.

2 March.—The following Reservists, Invalids, Discharges and Postings to the Permanent Staff of the Militia and Volunteers embarked in H.T. *Sicilia* for England: 3 Colour-Sergeants, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 5 Acting-Corporals, 59 Riflemen; total, 69.

20 March.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General F. S. F. Stokes, commanding Infantry Brigade.

23 March.—A party, strength as under, embarked in H.T. *Braemar Castle* for England for discharge and transfer to Army Reserve: 1 Colour-Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 6 Acting-Corporals, 65 Riflemen. One Sergeant and 76 Riflemen disembarked ex H.T. *Braemar Castle*, and joined the Battalion from the 3rd Battalion.

13 April.—The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour at the Palace Valletta on the occasion of the visit of His Majesty the King.

15 April.—The Battalion lined the streets during the Naval Review before His Majesty.

16 April.—The Battalion took part in the Review of the Garrison by His Majesty.

18 April.—The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour on the occasion of the departure of His Majesty.

6 July.—Captain G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., to be Major, *vice* the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, D.S.O., promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay.

16 July.—Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., posted to the Battalion on promotion.

23 July.—A transfer was sanctioned between Captain A. M. King and Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O.

30 July.—Captain A. M. King joined for duty, and assumed command of "A" Company.

1 October.—Lieutenant Hon. H. C. O. C. Prittie ordered to the Rifle Depôt for a tour of duty in relief of Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves.

4 October.—Thirty Recruits from the 3rd Battalion, under Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., arrived per H.T. *Sicilia*.

11 October.—Ninety-seven N.C.O.s and Riflemen for discharge and transfer to the Reserve and Invalids embarked on H.T. *Sicilia* for England.

15 October.—Captain J. Harrington posted to the Battalion on absorption, *vice* Captain H. J. Meysey-Thompson placed on temporary half-pay.

17 November.—Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves joined for duty.

13 November.—The Battalion was inspected by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General H. Fane Grant, C.B., who also inspected the Barracks. Strength—Floriana, 7 officers, 350 other ranks; Manoel, 9 officers, 292 other ranks.

27 November.—The Battalion moved from Floriana Barracks and Fort Manoel to St. Andrew's Barracks, and took over quarters there. Strength—24 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 38 Sergeants,

32 Corporals, 16 Buglers, and 591 Riflemen; total, 703; 36 women, 68 children.

A Draft of 100 Riflemen embarked on H.T. *Dongola* to join the 2nd Battalion in India.

29 November.—“A,” “B,” “D” and “F” Companies struck off duty for military training.

15 December.—Lieutenant A. J. H. Sloggett took over the duties of Adjutant.

28 December.—The Battalion took part in an Inspection of the Division by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General H. Fane Grant, C.B. Strength, 19 Officers, 38 Warrant Officers and Sergeants, 596 Rank and File; total, 649.

30 December.—Captain A. A. G. Bond appointed to the 2nd Battalion on absorption. Lieutenant H. V. Scott, transferred to 2nd Battalion.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major G. Mitchell.
Bandmaster J. Brady.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant C. Saunders.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Heaney.
Acting-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry W. Plater.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Lee.
Sergeant-Master-Cook T. Morrell.
Pioneer-Sergeant J. White.
Band-Sergeant T. Eggerden.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Corporal F. Evans.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant G. Barker.
Armourer-Staff-Sergeant A. Thomas.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

“A” Company, R. Tait.
“B” Company, W. Pelling.
“C” Company, W. Moore.
“D” Company, W. Wood.
“E” Company, A. Rumbold.
“F” Company, F. Harrison.
“G” Company, F. Monks.
“H” Company, W. Clarke.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of				Total Number of Medals in Battalion.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	
Officers	3	5	2	—	24
Warrant and N.C.O.'s ...	43	6	3	4	80
Riflemen	100	8	2	3	134

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct.

Colour-Sergeant W. Clarke.

Good Conduct.

Bandmaster J. Brady.

Life Saving.

Rifleman Austin.

Rifleman Tutton.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	...	...	241
Two Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	150
Three Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	17
Four Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	3
Five Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	412

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
DURING THE YEAR.

		N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.	Total.
On Strength, 1 January, 1907 ...	...	126	942	1068
Total Increase ...	...	36	74	—
Total Decrease ...	...	32	341	373
On Strength, 31 December, 1908 ...	...	130	675	805

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 4 ; 2nd Class, 26 ; 3rd Class, 61.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Schoolmasters, 2 ; 1st Class, 13 ; 2nd Class, 167 ; 3rd Class, 306.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

					Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.
Musketry ...	...	...	...	...	15	1
Signalling ...	...	...	...	...	5	18
School of Military Engineers ...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Gymnastics ...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Transport ...	...	...	...	...	9	16
Swimming ...	...	...	...	...	111	579
Cycling ...	...	...	...	...	4	23
Chiropody ...	...	...	...	...	1	—

DEATHS.

Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Station.
7381	Rifleman P. Prescott	Malta

DEPÔT.

- 14 February.—Draft of 82 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 22 March.—Draft of 30 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 10 May.—Draft of 29 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 25 May.—Draft of 27 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 7 June.—Draft of 28 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 26 June.—Draft of 32 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 25 July.—Draft of 56 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 2 September.—Draft of 46 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 11 September.—The Depôt was inspected by Brigadier-General W. J. Kirkpatrick, C.B., Commanding Western Counties Grouped Regimental District.
 24 September.—Lieutenant Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie posted from 4th Battalion for a Tour of Duty.
 25 September.—Draft of 37 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 17 October.—Draft of 37 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 4 November.—Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves rejoined 4th Battalion on completion of Tour of Duty.
 8 November.—Draft of 32 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 19 November.—Draft of 20 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 13 December.—Draft of 27 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hennessy.
 Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Nash.
 Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, Colour-Sergeant O. Cunningham.
 Sergeant-Bugler R. Stacey.
 Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant A. P. Hunt.
 Officers'-Mess Sergeant, Mr. G. Eaton (late Buffs).
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor G. Simpson.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

No. 1 Company, A. Boon.
 No. 2 Company, B. Bradley.
 No. 3 Company, A. Coombs.
 No. 4 Company, F. W. Back.

DEPARTS.

Month and Day.	Rank and Name.	Station.
1904	Private John C. F. Scott.	India.

DEPART.

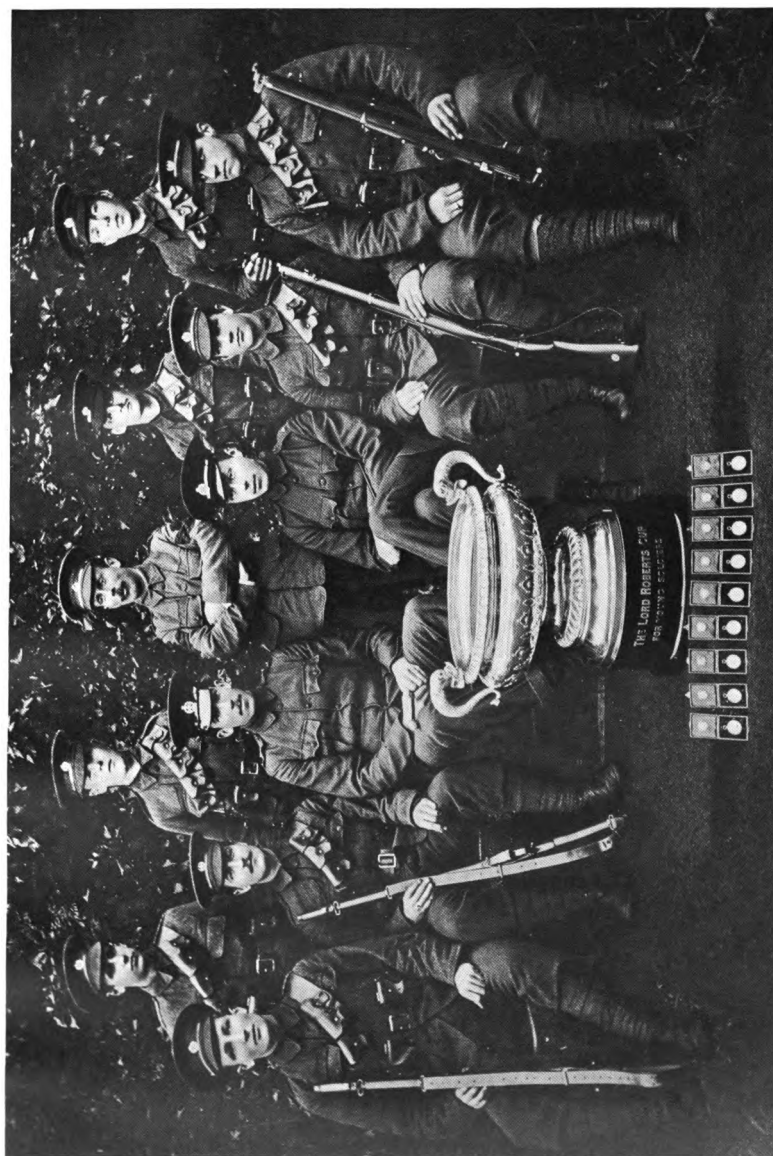
- 15 February.—Draft of 82 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 22 March.—Draft of 39 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 10 May.—Draft of 60 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 25 May.—Draft of 74 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 7 June.—Draft of 28 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 26 June.—Draft of 32 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 26 July.—Draft of 30 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 2 September.—Draft of 43 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 11 September.—The Depot was inspected by Brigadier General W. J. Kempster, C.B., Commanding Western Counties Group, and Regimental Quartermaster.
 14 September.—Lieutenant Henry H. C. O'C. Poole posted for 10 months on a Tour of Duty.
 21 September.—Draft of 57 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 17 October.—Draft of 57 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 4 November.—Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves rejoined 4th Battalion on completion of Tour of Duty.
 8 November.—Draft of 32 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.
 19 November.—Draft of 50 recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.
 13 December.—Draft of 27 recruits posted to 1st Battalion.

STAFF-REGULANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hennessey.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Nash.
 Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, Colonel-Sergeant O. Cloughan.
 Sergeant-Palmer R. Strang.
 Adjutant-Clerk, Sergeant A. P. Hunt.
 Officers-Mess-Sergeant, Mr. G. Eaton (late Buffs).
 Sergeant-Master, Thomas G. Simpson.

COMPANY SERGEANTS.

- No. 1 Company, A. Beon.
 No. 2 Company, B. Bradley.
 No. 3 Company, A. Coombs.
 No. 4 Company, E. W. Back.



Rfmm. Edwards (substitute), Rfmm. Wilson, C.-S. Inst. Mekty, H. J. Churcher, A/Cpl. Rendall, Rfmm. Jackson, Rfmm. West, A/Cpl. Hopwood, Lt. & Assist. Adjt. A. Bernard, 2nd Lt. J. H. Morgan-Grenville, Rfmm. Barton, Rfmm. Andrews, (Master of Kinsloss).

1st BATTALION.

WINNERS OF "YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP," IRELAND, 1907.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank.	In Possession of							Total Number of Medals in Depôt.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Seven.		
Officers	3	2	1	2	—	—		18
Warrant and N.C.O.'s }	17	7	1	2	1	1		54
Riflemen	32	9	4	3	—	—		74
Total								146

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct.

3671 Rifleman G. Ellis.

Good Conduct.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hennessy.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor G. Simpson.

Sergeant-Bugler R. Stacey.

Rifleman A. Johnson.

Acting-Corporal R. Eldridge.

Colour-Sergeant H. Jacques.

Life Saving.

Corporal E. Hamer.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	7
Two Good Conduct Badges	37
Three Good Conduct Badges	31
Four Good Conduct Badges	8
Five Good Conduct Badges	1
Total	84

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
DURING THE YEAR.

	N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.	Total.
On Strength, 1 January, 1907 ...	46	183	229
Total Increase ...	38	852	890
Total Decrease ...	37	717	754
On Strength, 31 December, 1907 ...	47	318	365

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 1 ; 2nd Class, 39 ; 3rd Class, 217.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 13 ; 2nd Class, 74 ; 3rd Class, 84.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

				Officers.	Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	Riflemen.
Musketry ...	...	...	...	5	8	—
Signalling	...	...	...	1	—	—
School of Military Engineers	...	...	...	—	2	1
Gymnastics	...	...	...	1	6	2
Transport	...	...	...	1	3	—
Swimming	...	...	...	—	—	2

DEATHS.

Nil.

MUSKETRY.

1st BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1907. Place, Hollywood.
 Battalion Figure of Merit 208·7

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
190	221	87	10
Total number exercised			508

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
"A" (Captain D. Wood's) Company	213·5
"B" (Captain F. Nugent's) Company	205·2
"C" (Captain W. E. Davies') Company	194·1
"D" (Major C. W. C. Knox's) Company	199·1
"E" (Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor's) Company	217·3
"F" (Captain F. St. J. Blacker's) Company	213·2
"G" (Captain E. W. Morrison-Bell's) Company	210·2
"I" (Major C. E. Radclyffe's) Company	217·6

Best Shooting Company.

(As decided by Commanding Officer.)

*"E" (Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor's) Company.**Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.*

Sergeant A. J. Bates.

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Acting-Corporal G. Bradbury.

Best Shots of Companies.

			Points obtained in Parts II. and III.*	
"A" Company, Colour-Sergeant W. Taylor ...	...	262	...	66
"B" Company, Rifleman A. Hillier ...	...	244	...	64
"C" Company, Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry H. J. Churcher ...	...	256	...	65
"D" Company, Acting-Corporal G. Bradbury ...	...	273	...	47
"E" Company, Sergeant A. J. Bates ...	...	279	...	42
"F" Company, Acting-Corporal T. Haveron ...	...	261	...	69
"G" Company, Rifleman A. Cole	280	...	67
"H" Company, Colour-Sergeant A. Beer	280	...	64

RECRUITS.

Number exercised	153
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Figure of Merit.

				Figure of Merit.	
Part I.	87
Part II.	140
Part III.	140
Part IV.	130

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

				Points.
Rifleman Willett	..	..	...	641

BATTALION ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING, 1907.

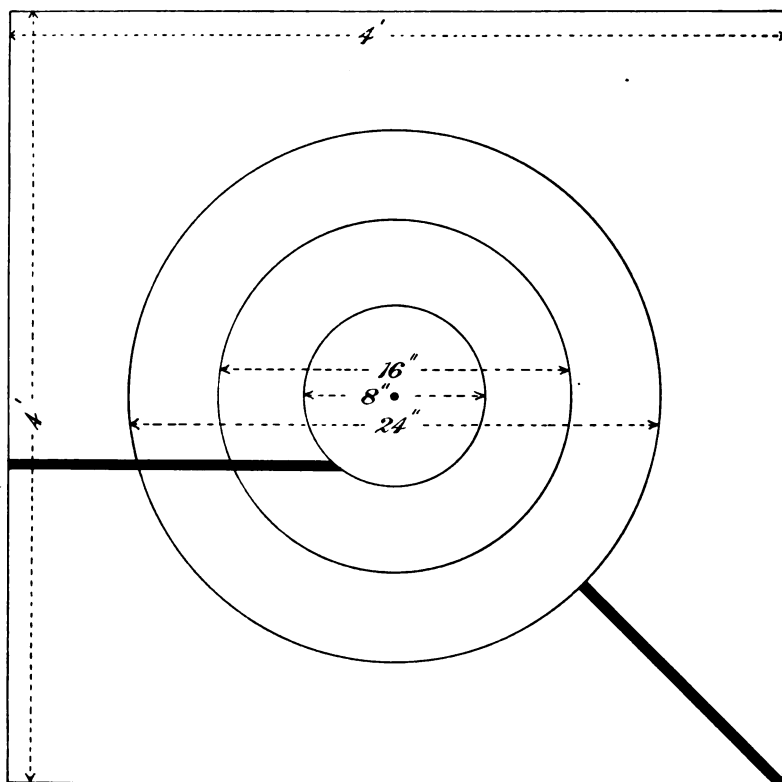
The above Meeting took place on the Kinnegar and Ulster Rifle Association Ranges between 7 and 12 October, 1907, and went off most satisfactorily, for almost every Rifleman entered.

The targets used were of a most up-to-date pattern, the old bull's-eye target being used as little as possible.

The weather on the whole was fine and the shooting of a very high standard. The fine shooting of "H" Company in the Team Competitions is worthy of special mention.

The first day was allotted to the Young Soldiers. The second and third days to the Trained Soldiers and an Open Competition, the fourth day to the highest competitors in the Trained and Young Soldiers' matches and an Open Competition at 600 yards to the Garrison and Civil Rifle Clubs of Belfast, the fifth day to Teams and Consolation Prizes, the sixth day for the Battalion Challenge Cup. Miniature Range Competitions were held daily.

* Ten rounds were fired at 700 and 800 yards in lieu of Marksmen's Practices owing to range accommodation.



*Target, coloured Buff.
Concentric Rings, invisible to Firer.*

SPECIMEN OF TARGET USED AT BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

The target measured 4 ft. by 4 ft., and was coloured buff.

A bull's-eye, 8 in. in diameter, with two other concentric rings of 16 in. and 24 in. in diameter, were marked on it in such a manner as to be invisible to the firer. Two black lines, as shown, gave the firer a guide as to where his mark was, namely, between two points, such as he would be likely to get on service.

The second class target was similar, the position of the lines being altered only, so as to be opposite to above diagram.

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

First Day—Young Soldiers Matches.

Match I.—Seven Rounds rapid at 200 yards, 45 seconds from signal to commence.

	Score.
1st, Rifleman Stevens	27
2nd, Rifleman West	26
3rd, Rifleman Smith	25

Match II.—Seven Rounds slow at 500 yards, Special 2nd Class Target.

	Score.
1st, Rifleman Mills	31
2nd, Rifleman King	30
3rd, Rifleman Cobbold	30

Match III.—Seven Rounds slow at 600 yards, Special 2nd Class Target.

	Score.
1st, Rifleman Stevens	30
2nd, Rifleman West	28
3rd, Rifleman Palmer	25

Grand Aggregate Young Soldiers' Matches I. to III.

	Score.
1st, Rifleman Stevens	86
2nd, Rifleman West	75
3rd, Rifleman Cobbold	74

Second Day—Trained Soldiers' Matches.

Match I.—Seven Rounds at 200 yards, Special 3rd Class Target, 30 seconds from signal to commence.

	Score.	
1st, Sergeant Lawrance	31	} Tie
2nd, Bugler Farrell	31	
3rd, Corporal Bertwhistle	30	

Match II.—Seven Rounds slow at 500 yards, Special 2nd Class Target.

	Score.	
1st, Rifleman Mansfield	32	} Tie
2nd, Acting-Corporal Bradbury	32	
3rd, Rifleman Pollard	32	

Match III.—Seven Rounds slow at 600 yards, Special 2nd Class Target.

	Score.
1st, Corporal Bowgett	34
2nd, Sergeant Steward	32
3rd, Corporal Chillman	30

Grand Aggregate Trained Soldiers' Matches I. to III.

	Score.
1st, Corporal Chillman	90
2nd, Corporal Bowgett	87
3rd, Corporal Leigh	85

Consolation Prizes.

Open to all N.C.O.'s and men who have not won a prize during the Meeting. This did not apply to Team Competitions. Seven rounds slow at 500 yards, Bisley conditions.

	Score.
1st, Acting-Corporal Laidler	33
2nd, Rifleman Page	31
3rd, Rifleman Devaney	31

Tile Competition.

- 1st, "D" Company's Team.
2nd, "F" Company's Team.

Sectional Team Competition.

- 1st, "D" Company's Team.
2nd, "F" Company's Team.

Battalion Challenge Cup.

- 1st, "D" Company.
2nd, "E" Company.

Boys' Competition.—Seven Rounds slow at 3rd Class Regulation Bull's-eye Target.

	Score.
1st, Boy Farley	21
2nd, Boy Liddiard	20
3rd, Boy Nicholson	19

Open Competition, 250 yards.

	Score.
1st, Quartermaster-Sergeant Small	33
2nd, Colour-Sergeant Hunt	32
3rd, Sergeant Parkman	31

Match IV.—Open to the first Sixty in the Trained Soldiers' Matches I. to III. and the first Twenty in the Young Soldiers' I. to III. Seven Rounds and One Sighting Shot at 800 yards, Bisley conditions.

	Score.
1st, Corporal Leigh	33
2nd, Acting-Corporal Costin	33
3rd, Sergeant Parkman	32

Open Competition to the Garrison and Civil Rifle Clubs. Seven Rounds and One Sighting Shot at 600 yards.

	Score.
1st, Captain Wood	32
2nd, Sergeant White	31
3rd, Sergeant Ede	31

OTHER MATCHES, &c.

Owing to the labour war in Belfast it was not possible to send anything but a small contingent to the Curragh for the All Ireland Army Rifle Meeting of about thirty all told, who gave the following account of themselves: *Officers' Cup*, 4th place; *Lord Roberts' Challenge Cup for Young Soldiers*, winners; *Sergeants' Cup*, winners; *Queen Victoria Cup*, 4th place; *Lord Grenfell's Cup*, 4th place.

BADGES COMPETITION FOR 1907.

The competition for the best shots of the Sergeants and rank and file took place on the Kinnegan Rifle Range in October. The competitions were framed so as to test the all-round shooting powers of those taking part; the conditions were as follow: *Match I.*—Seven shots at 250 yards. Fig. 4 target exposed for four seconds. *Match II.*—Seven shots at 2nd Class Figure Target, 400 yards; position, kneeling; time allowed, forty-five seconds from signal to commence. *Match III.*—Seven shots slow at 800 yards; 1st Class Bull's-eye Regulation Target. One sighting shot compulsory.

The four highest competitors in the above matches (in each series) were then given the following test to decide the winners of the decorations. Ten rounds at ten falling iron targets; time allowed, five minutes; distance "unknown." After a most interesting shoot, the following were declared the winners: *Best Shot of Sergeants.*—Sergeant A. J. Bates, badge and £1. *Best Shot of Rank and File* Acting-Corporal G. Bradley, badge and £1.

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A good many of the Battalion joined the Ulster Rifle Association and took part in the monthly shoots. Of course one could not expect to run away with many of the prizes at the Long Range Competitions. At the short ranges, viz., 200, 500 and 600 yards, we gave a good account of ourselves.

SERGEANTS' RIFLE MEETING.

The above meeting took place on the Regimental Birthday, 25 August, at Holywood. Some very good shooting resulted, each event being keenly fought out. The following were the results:—

Birthday Cup.—Seven shots and one sighter at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Sergeant J. Ede, 92.

Major Long's Cup.—Seven rounds rapid at 200 and 500 yards. Acting-Sergeant T. White, 58.

Captain Pitt-Taylor's Cup.—Seven rounds rapid at vanishing 1 ft. disc, 200 yards. Sergeant Lawrance, 14.

Long Range Cup.—Seven rounds and two sighters at 800 yards. Colour-Sergeant Tayler, 33.

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On account of the heavy war in Delft, it was not possible to send a large and a small contingent to the Campaign for the Army and Army Rifle Meeting of about thirty all told, who were as follows: arranged out of the school: *Girls*: 1st, 4th place; *Boys*: *Boys*: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687

It was again a test for the best shots of the Scouts and was held on the 10th of June on the Kumburda Rifle Range in October. Three competitors were framed so as to test the all-round shooting power of those taking part; the conditions were as follows: *Match No. 7*—Seven shots at 200 yds. (1st Class Target), 450 yds. (2nd Class Target), 400 yds. (3rd Class Target), 400 yds. (4th Class Target), 400 yds. (5th Class Target), 400 yds. (6th Class Target), 400 yds. (7th Class Target). Time allowed, forty-five seconds from signal to commence shooting. *Match No. 8*—Seven shots (8 yds. at 200 yards, 1st Class Target, 2nd Class Target, 3rd Class Target, 4th Class Target, 5th Class Target, 6th Class Target, 7th Class Target). One sighting shot commencing.

The four highest competitors in the above matches (in every sense) were then given the following test to decide the winners of the decorations. Ten rounds at ten falling iron targets; time 10 minutes; distance "unknown." After a most interesting contest, the following were declared the winners: *Best Shot*, Sergeant J. J. O'Connell, A. J. Bates, badge and £1. *Best Shot by Time*, Major-General G. Bradley, badge and £1.

A good many of the Buffs then joined the Ulster Rifle Association and took part in the monthly shoots. Of course one could not expect to run away with many of the prizes at the Long Range Competitions. At the short ranges, viz., 200, 300 and 600 yards, we gave a good account of ourselves.

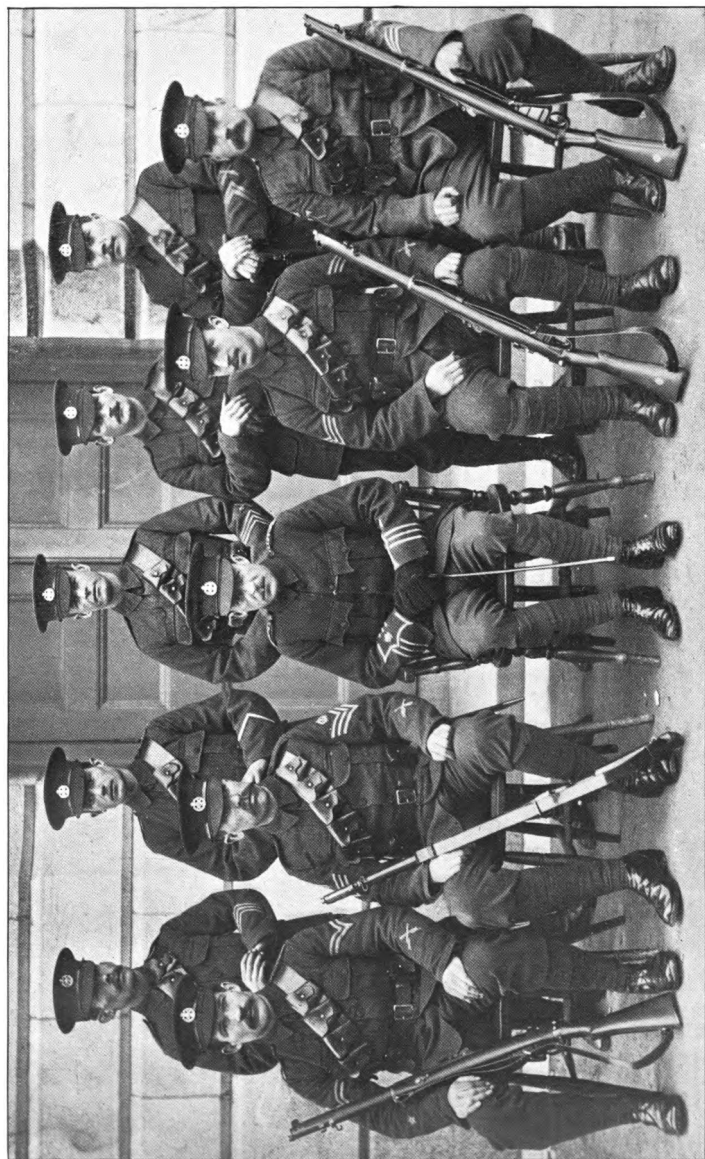
The above meeting took place on the Regimental Birthday, 25 March, at Hollywood. Some very good shooting resulted, even the boys being keenly fought out. The following were the

7. 1000 ft. 1000 ft. Seven shots and one sighter at 270, 560 and 540 ft. 1000 ft. 1000 ft. 1000 ft.

and the other ten rounds rapid at 200 and 500 yards.

Continued from Table 1. (Cp.)—Seven rounds rapid at vanishing 4 ft. disc, 200 yards. Sergeant Lawton c. 14.

Long Range Cup.—Seven rounds and two sighters at 800 yards.
Colour-Sergeant Tavler, 33.



3rd BATTALION.

**TEAM OF "F" COMPANY (CAPT. LORD HENNIKER'S), WINNERS OF THE A.R.A. INTER-COMPANY MATCH
(AT HOME), 1907.**

(A Team from the same Company also won this Match in 1906.)

Best Shot of Private Riflemen.

No. 100 Priv. A. Boulanger, Battalion ... 180

WINNER OF THE RAMSAY CUP.

No. 7111 Sergeant J. Allen.

WINNER OF THE THOMPSON'S CUP.

No. 671 Sergeant A. Smith.

3RD BATTALION.

ANNUAL CONTEST.

Year, 1905. Place, Detonment.

Particular Figure of Merit ... 213

CLASSIFICATION.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
...	183	62	4
Total number exercised	... 131		

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
"A" (Captain C. H. G. Mansfield Clarke's) Company	213
"B" (Captain M. G. E. Bell's) Company ...	215
"C" (Captain R. E. Solly-Flood's) Company ...	202
"D" (Captain R. G. Macmillan's) Company ...	214
"E" (Captain C. Snowe's) Company ...	216
"F" (Captain Lord Poundmaker's) Company ...	213
"G" (Captain F. H. A. Wolleston's) Company ...	211
"H" (Captain J. A. Innes's) Company ...	221

Best Shooting Company.

(As decided by Commanding Officer.)

"B" (Captain M. G. E. Bell's) Company.

Order of Merit of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

Colour-Sergeant J. Denton.

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Rifleman Ferrar.



3rd BATTALION.

**"C" COMPANY'S TEAM. WINNERS OF THE "GROVES" (8th INFANTRY BRIGADE) SHOOTING CUP, 1907,
FOR SECOND TIME IN SUCCESSION.**

Best Shots of Companies.

				Points obtained in Parts II. and III.
"A" Company, Rifleman Collier	...	...	...	320
"B" Company, Sergeant Gradwell	...	...	...	345
"C" Company, Lieutenant Baring	...	...	...	345
"D" Company, Sergeant Thurston	...	...	...	317
"E" Company, Acting-Corporal Mingay	...	...	...	330
"F" Company, Bugler W. Clegg	...	...	...	324
"G" Company, Rifleman Finch	...	...	...	324
"H" Company, Corporal Butler	...	...	...	339
Band and Signallers, Corporal Gunner	...	...	...	323

RECRUITS.

Number exercised	...	...	...	...	167
Figure of merit	...	...	...	...	537

Best Shots of Recruits for the Year.

Acting-Corporal C. Moberley	...	...	...	Points.
				636

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The following are the results of the Battalion's shooting in the Army Rifle Association Matches in 1907. It will be noticed that prizes were gained in every competition for which the Battalion could enter, which it is believed constitutes a "record" performance.

Queen Victoria's Cup. (At home.)—2nd, 3rd Battalion the Rifle Brigade. Score, 732 points. Prize, £24.

The Duke of Connaught's Cup. (Inter-Regimental Revolver Match.)—1st, 3rd Battalion the Rifle Brigade. *Team.*—Captain C. Shawe, Lieutenant H. F. Somerville, Lieutenant T. E. Baring, Lieutenant F. G. H. Philpot, Colour-Sergeant A. Payne, Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry C. Howard. Score, 397 points. Prize, the Challenge Cup and £20.

The Hopton Cup.—7th, 3rd Battalion the Rifle Brigade. Score, 482 points. Prize, £15.

The Young Soldiers' Cup.—12th, 3rd Battalion the Rifle Brigade. Score, 649 points. Prize, £2.

Inter-Company Match. (At home.)—1st, 3rd Battalion the Rifle Brigade ("F," or Captain Lord Henniker's Company). *Team.*—Sergeant A. Curtis (commander), Corporal E. Lucas, Bugler F. Ramm, Riflemen H. Burgess, F. Clements, R. Graham, J. Hitch, H. Vaughan, T. West. Score, 240 points.

2nd, "E," or Captain C. Shawe's Company. Score, 239 points. Prize, £8.

6th, "H," or Captain J. A. Innes's Company. Score, 205 points. Prize, £6.

39th, "G," or Captain F. H. A. Wollaston's Company. Score, 167 points. Prize, £2.

"F" Company is to be congratulated on winning the Inter-Company Match two years in succession.

Corporal Lucas and Riflemen Graham and Clements share the distinction of having fired in the winning team on both occasions.

WESTERN DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

(Held at Tregantle on 21 to 30 September).

Match I.—Open to all Ranks of the Army and Navy. Seven rounds in 45 seconds at 200 yards.

Class "A."

	Score.
1st, Captain Shawe	31
1st, Sergeant Waters	31
1st, Acting-Corporal Loasby	31

Class "B."

2nd, Rifleman Conway	—
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Class "C."

2nd, Rifleman Fountain	27
2nd, Acting-Corporal Richardson	27
4th, Rifleman Hurford	26

The Battalion took twenty-two prizes in Class "A" and seventeen in Class "C," Class "A" being marksmen and first-class shots, Class "B" second and third-class shots, Class "C" recruits.

Match III.—Open to all Ranks of the Army, Navy, Marines, Militia, and Yeomanry.

(Figure No. 3 with a 5 in. visible bull's-eye, the target appearing for four seconds and disappearing for fifteen seconds.)

1st, Rifleman Braines ... 3rd, Colour-Sergeant Payne.

Twenty-three prizes were obtained in this match.

Match IV.—Seven Rounds, 200 yards deliberate.

	Score.
5th, Rifleman Earl	38
7th, Sergeant Doddridge	32

Twenty-eight prizes were taken in this match.

Match VIII.—Seven Rounds, 500 yards deliberate.

	Score.
1st, Rifleman Braines	35
9th, Colour-Sergeant Jackson	33

Thirteen prizes were obtained by the Battalion.

Match XIII.—Seven Rounds, 600 yards deliberate.

	Score.
1st, Sergeant Doddridge	34
4th, Rifleman Ashforth	33

Sixteen prizes were obtained in this match.

Match XVI.—Seven Rounds, 800 yards deliberate.

	Score.
3rd, Acting-Corporal Fairhead	33
12th, Colour-Sergeant Howard	32
13th, Rifleman Powell	32

XVIII.—All Comers' Match Aggregate.

	Score.
7th, Rifleman Braines	95
11th, Rifleman Ashforth	90

*Match VI.—Seven Rounds in 45 seconds at 500 yards.**Class "A."*

	Score.
1st, Rifleman Terrar	33
2nd, Acting-Corporal Blackburn	32
4th, { Acting-Corporal Loasby	31
{ Acting-Corporal Pike	31

Class "B."

	Score.
3rd, Rifleman Conway	—

Class "C."

	Score.
1st, Acting-Corporal Simmons	26
2nd, Rifleman Moore	26
3rd, Rifleman Whitney	26
4th, { Rifleman Starling	26
{ Rifleman Darch	26

The Battalion took thirty-three prizes in Class "A," one in Class "B," and sixteen in Class "C."

Match IX.—Combined Match Seven Rounds deliberate at 500 yards.

	Score.
1st, Rifleman Braines	34
2nd, Captain Shawe... ..	34
6th, Rifleman Ivens... ..	33

Thirty-two prizes were taken in this match.

Match XXI.—Revolver Challenge Cup.

(Conditions as for the Whitehead Competition at Bisley.)—1st, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. *Team.*—Captains Shawe and Innes, Lieutenants Somerville and Baring, Colour-Sergeants Howard and Payne.

Match XXIV.—Royal Marine Light Infantry Officers' Challenge Cup.

(Team of ten. Section attack at unknown distances.)—2nd, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Match XXII.—The Seymour Challenge Cup.

	Score.
2nd, { " E " Company Rifle Brigade ...	36
{ " F " Company Rifle Brigade ...	36

Match XI.—Seven Rounds in 45 seconds at 600 yards. Open to all ranks of the Army.

Class " A."

	Score.
3rd, Lieutenant Buller	30
4th, Acting-Corporal Wollard	30
5th, Rifleman Dyer	30
6th, Corporal Kemp... ..	30

Thirty-seven prizes were taken by the Battalion.

Class " B."

	Score.
1st, Rifleman Conway	26

Class " C."

	Score.
1st, Acting-Corporal Richardson	27
2nd, Rifleman Moberley	25
3rd, Acting-Corporal Simmons	23

Match XIV.—Combined Match, Seven Rounds deliberate at 600 yards.

	Score.
1st, Rifleman Baker... ..	34
4th, Rifleman Ashforth	33
6th, Rifleman Ferrar	33

Twenty prizes were taken in this match.

Match XXV.—The Fairfax Challenge Cup.

(Teams of four run 100 yards and fire at plates 6 in. by 6 in. at 200 yards.)

2nd, " A " Company 3rd Rifle Brigade.

3rd, Battalion Team of Officers " E " Company 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Match XXIII.—The United Services Challenge Cup. Seven Rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

	Score.
2nd, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade	723

Match XIX.—Revolver Match, open to all Ranks, 20 yards.

	Score.
3rd, Lieutenant Baring	40

Match XVII.—The Western Championship.

7th, Sergeant Doddridge.

10th, Captain Shawe.

Captain Shawe won the Commissioned Officers' Challenge Cup.

Match XXVII.—Inter-Company Team Match.

(Match four miles and fire at surprise targets in view four seconds, down fifteen seconds, at 500 yards.)

1st, "H" Company 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

2nd, "C" Company 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

3rd, {"B" Company 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
"E" Company 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The Battalion won three Cups and £131 in Prizes during the meeting.

UNITED SERVICE RIFLE LEAGUE.

The Battalion Team took part in five matches in connection with the above League. The conditions were seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Results.

	Score.
v. 2nd Volunteer Battalion Devon Regiment (Lost by 6 points.)	659 points
v. H.M.S. <i>Cambridge</i> (Lost by 6 points.)	680 "
v. H.M.S. <i>Vivid</i> (Won by 30 points.)	709 "
v. R. M. L. I. (Won by 37 points.)	723 "
v. 2nd Battalion Devon Regiment (Won by 17 points.)	723 "

Won, 3; Lost, 2; Points obtained, 6.

The Battalion was equal second on the list.

SIR JOHN ROSS CUP.

The Sir John Ross Cup for teams of Young Soldiers was won by "D" Company, with "B" Company second.

Winning Team.—Acting-Corporal Simmons, Riflemen Franklin, Stratton, Piper, Simmons and Hudd.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL V. COUPER'S CUP,

For teams of six N.C.O.'s from each Company, was won by "D" Company.

Team.—Colour-Sergeant Howard, Colour-Sergeant French, Acting-Sergeant Weir, Sergeant Thurston, Corporal Fowler, Acting-Corporal Wollard.

4TH BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1907.

Place, Malta.

Battalion Figure of Merit	179
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Individual Field Practices, percentage of hits				
to rounds fired	17 per cent.

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
143	464	492	23
Total number exercised			
	...	1,122	

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
"A" (Captain A. M. King's) Company	... 178
"B" (Major G. M. N. Harman's, D.S.O.) Company	179
"C" (Captain M. H. Helyar's) Company	... 181
"D" (Captain J. L. Buxton's) Company	... 175
"E" (Captain W. R. Wingfield Digby's) Company	... 184
"F" (Captain R. F. S. Grant's, D.S.O.) Company	... 180
"G" (Captain J. A. Innes's, D.S.O.) Company	... 183
"H" (Major H. D. Ross's) Company	... 173

Best Shooting Company.

(As decided by Commanding Officer.)

"E" (Captain W. R. Wingfield Digby's) Company.

Best Shots of Companies.

	Points obtained in Parts II. and III.		
"A" Company, No. 7,466 Rifleman A. Christopher ...	271	...	—
"B" Company, No. 3,915 Colour-Sergeant W. Pelling	264	...	115
"C" Company, No. 1,415 Rifleman A. Smith ...	247	...	64
"D" Company, No. 686 Corporal H. Burton ...	258	...	104
"E" Company, No. 884 Rifleman R. Nance ...	252	...	95
"F" Company, No. 8,231 Rifleman F. Adams ...	246	...	67
"G" Company, Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O....	270	...	108
"H" Company, No. 7,067 Rifleman Andrews ..	248	...	85

RECRUITS.

Number exercised	...	...	...	68
Figure of Merit	...	...	...	530

Best Shots of Recruits for the Year.

	Points.		
Second Lieutenant H. G. Moore Gwyn	627
9,298 Acting-Corporal A. Ramsay	627

FIELD FIRING.

The Field Firing was carried out at Mellieha. The weather this year was quite fine, and the shooting was satisfactory. There were two practices carried out by every Company.

First.—Long Range Firing to Sea at two Floating Targets at 2,000 and 2,500 yards range.

Second.—Groups of four private Riflemen, working under another private Rifleman, fired at falling plates placed at ranges varying from 200 to 650 yards.

They had to judge distance and spot for themselves.

The remaining practices were carried out under Company arrangements.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

In the Queen's Cup Competition we have done fairly well, and if Corporals Burton and Shaw (probably our two best shots) had shot up to their proper form, we should have done very well.

Rank and Name.	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Colour-Sergeant Pelling	... 32	... 35	... 30	... 97
Colour-Sergeant Harrison	... 31	... 34	... 29	... 94
Rifleman Nance	... 31	... 32	... 29	... 93
Sergeant-Major Mitchell	... 31	... 30	... 27	... 88
Acting-Corporal Ramsey	... 27	... 30	... 30	... 87
Quartermaster-Sergt. Saunders	30	... 30	... 25	... 85
Corporal Burton	... 30	... 28	... 27	... 85
Corporal Shaw	... 33	... 25	... 26	... 84
Average	...	89.12		

In the Young Soldiers' Cup we did very well in averaging 80—curiously enough, the same as last year—as we only had a dozen men to pick the team from.

Rank and Name.	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Acting-Corporal Ramsey	... 28 ...	31 ...	31 ...	90
Rifleman Palmer	... 29 ...	29 ...	24 ...	82
Rifleman Hume	... 29 ...	29 ...	23 ...	81
Rifleman Mullen	... 32 ...	28 ...	21 ...	81
Rifleman Meakings	... 25 ...	30 ...	26 ...	81
Rifleman Hodgson	... 25 ...	27 ...	26 ...	78
Rifleman Saunders	... 27 ...	22 ...	25 ...	74
Boy Andrews	... 28 ...	22 ...	23 ...	73
Average	... ..	80		

In the Hopton Cup we were very successful, beating any other Battalion in Malta by over 110 points, and we should be well up in the Prize List for this event. The team was : Captain A. M. King, Colour-Sergeant Pelling, Corporal Shaw, Acting-Corporal McLean, Riflemen Nance, Whiting, Keeper, Berge, Blackman, Groombridge, Harrison, Gearing, Woodford, Stevens, Humphries, Davis, Simms, Osborne, Woolman, and Bugler Griggs. Total score, 480.

In the Inter-Company Match only some of the teams have fired off, the remainder waiting till we move up to St. Andrew's Barracks. Of these who have fired "G" Company have done best with a score of 166.

MALTA RIFLE MEETING, 1907.

In the above Meeting we did very well, without equalling the great success of the 1st Battalion at the 1905 Meeting. Appended is a result of the principal events :—

Event No. 1.—Soldiers and Seamen, 200 yards.

8th, Rifleman Nance. 9th, Bugler Baker.

Twenty other Riflemen in the prize-money.

Event No. 2.—Sergeants and Petty Officers, 200 yards.

2nd, Sergeant-Major Mitchell.

3rd, Quartermaster-Sergeant Saunders.

5th, Colour-Sergeant Harrison.

Four other N.C.O.'s in the prize-money.

Event No. 4.—Young Soldiers and Seamen, 200 yards.

2nd, Rifleman Turner. 6th, Rifleman Meakings.

Twelve other Riflemen in the prize-money.

Event No. 8.—Soldiers and Seamen, 500 yards.

Nineteen Riflemen in the prize-list.

Event No. 9.—Sergeants and Petty Officers, 500 yards.

2nd, Colour-Sergeant Pelling.

Four other N.C.O.'s in the prize-list.

Event No. 11.—Young Soldiers and Seamen, 500 yards.

2nd, Rifleman Orwell. 4th, Rifleman Ramsey.

5th, Rifleman Woolman.

Thirteen other Riflemen in prize-list.

Event No. 13.—All Comers, 500 yards.

2nd, Sergeant-Bugler Lee.

Three other N.C.O.'s in prize-list.

Event No. 15.—Soldiers and Seamen, 600 yards.

3rd, Rifleman Blackman. 6th, Rifleman Soper.

Eighteen other Riflemen in prize-list.

Event No. 16.—Sergeants and Petty Officers.

4th, Colour-Sergeant Harrison. 10th, Colour-Sergeant Pelling.

6th, Sergeant-Major Mitchell. 15th, Sergeant-Bugler Lee.

Event No. 18.—Young Soldiers and Seamen, 600 yards.

1st, Rifleman Herbert. 2nd, Rifleman Simpson.

3rd, Rifleman Chilton.

Eleven other Riflemen in prize-list.

Event No. 20.—Simmonds' Prizes.

			Score.
1st, Sergeant-Major Mitchell ...	...	...	98
2nd, Colour-Sergeant Pelling ...	...	...	98
5th, Colour-Sergeant Harrison	...	...	96

Event No. 21.—Emmanuel's Cup.

Two N.C.O.'s and one Rifleman in prize-list.

Event No. 22.—Rank and File, 200 yards.

1st, Corporal Sargeant.

Five other Riflemen in prize-list.

Event No. 23.—All Comers, 500 yards.

Three N.C.O.'s in prize-list.

Event No. 26.—Rank and File, 500 yards.

1st, Rifleman Brunton.

Five other Riflemen in prize-list.

Event No. 28.—Mortimer's Cup.

2nd, Sergeant-Bugler Lee. 6th, Quartermaster-Sergeant Saunders.

Event No. 33.—Rapid Firing Competition.

2nd, Rifle Brigade, No. 1 Team.

3rd, Rifle Brigade, No. 3 Team.

Event No. 36.—Malta Championship.

3rd, Colour-Sergeant Pelling.

4th, Sergeant-Major Mitchell.

5th, Quartermaster-Sergeant Saunders.

7th, Colour-Sergeant Harrison.

8th, Rifleman Nance.

Event No. 37.—Junior Championship.

1st, Rifleman Ramsey.

4th, Rifleman Herbert.

Event No. 41.—Simmonds' Sergeants' Cup.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Event No. 47.—Lipton Cup. Army Tile Competition.

1st, "E" Company, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, No. 2 Team.

7th, "H" Company, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, No. 1 Team.

8th, "E" Company, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, No. 1 Team.

Mediterranean Sweepstake.

1st, Corporal Shaw.

Event No. 48.—Admiral's Cup. Army and Navy Tile Competition.

1st, "E" Company, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, No. 2 Team.

Event No. 51.—Magazine Independent.

2nd, Sergeant Jebb.]

Event No. 55.—Consolation Prizes.

1st, Sergeant Hancock. 4th, Sergeant Walwyk.

Event No. 56.—Attach Challenge Cup.

1st, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Event No. 57.—Maxim Gun Competition.

2nd, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Event No. 59.—Boys' Competition.

1st, Boy Silk. 2nd, Boy Dawson.
4th, Boy Shorey. 6th, Boy McHugh.

Event No. 60.—Mr. Palmer's Prize.

1st, Sergeant-Major Mitchell.

Event No. 62.—Lancashire Fusiliers' Cup.

2nd, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

DEPÔT.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year 1907. Place, Winchester.

Depôt, Rifle Brigade, Figure of Merit 203

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
34	48	24
Total number exercised	...	106

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit.
Nos. 3 and 4 (Captain S. E. Hollond's) Companies ...	206
Nos. 1 and 2 (Captain G. B. Byrne's) Companies ...	201

Best Shooting Company.

No. 3 (Captain S. E. Hollond's) Company 210

Best Shots of Companies.

	Points obtained in Part II.
No. 1 Company, Sergeant S. Lindsay	247
No. 2 Company, Rifleman J. Pearce	267
No. 3 Company, Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves...	265
No. 4 Company, Acting-Corporal A. Seivier ...	251
Casuals, Col.-Sergt. I.-Musketry O. Cunningham	278

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

*The " Prince of Wales " Challenge Cup, 200, 500 and 600 yards.**Rifle Brigade Team.*

Sergeant R. Foster	93
Colour-Sergeant Inst.-Musketry O. Cunningham	91
Sergeant J. Roots	88
Sergeant S. Lindsay	88
Corporal W. Wiskar	86
Rifleman R. Whittington	76
	<hr/>
	522

Average 87.

RIFLE DEPÔT SHOOTING CLUB RIFLE MEETING.

*200, 500 and 600 yards Handicap.**Principal Scores.*

Order.	Rank and Name.	H'cap.	Pts.	Total.
2nd,	Sergeant Roots ... ..	...	2	97
3rd,	Acting-Sergeant Meager ... ..	...	4	97
5th,	Colour-Sergt. Inst.-M. Cunningham	...	S	95

Sweepstakes (200 yards).

Order.	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Score.
1st,	Colour-Sergeant Challen	K.R.R.C.	34
2nd,	Corporal Maxwell	K.R.R.C.	33
3rd,	Rifleman Whittington	R.B.	32

500 yards.

1st,	Sergeant Roots	R.B.	34
2nd,	Corporal Laverty	K.R.R.C.	33
3rd,	Acting-Corporal Jennings	R.B.	33

600 yards.

1st,	Sergeant Roots	R.B.	35
2nd,	Col.-Sergt. Inst.-M. Cunningham	R.B.	34
3rd,	Acting-Sergeant Meager	R.B.	31

THE BUCHANAN-RIDDELL CHALLENGE CUP.
Sergeant Roots, Rifle Brigade, 92 points.

THE ANGUS-STEWARD CHALLENGE CUP.

200, 600 and 800 yards.

Won by the K.R.R.C. Team by 53 points.

THE SIR GUY CAMPBELL CHALLENGE CUP.

1st, the Cup and £3, No. 4 Company's Team, Rifle Brigade.

Leader—Sergeant Staines ; Corporal Goode, Corporal Flynn, Acting-Corporal Seivier, Rifleman Coe.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL LORD ALEXANDER RUSSELL, G.C.B.

ALEXANDER GEORGE RUSSELL was the youngest of the ten sons of the sixth Duke of Bedford, and was born 16 December, 1821.

He entered the Army by purchase, obtaining his commission in the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieutenant 11 July, 1839, and joined the 1st Battalion at Weedon. He acted as A.D.C. to Sir Alexander Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar, from December, 1840, to May, 1841. He spent several years doing Regimental duty in the Colonies, becoming Lieutenant 15 April, 1842, and Captain 7 August, 1846. In the spring of 1846 he embarked for Halifax, Nova Scotia, in charge of drafts for the 2nd Battalion, and in February, 1847, became A.D.C. to Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada. In 1848 he exchanged into the 1st Battalion, with which he proceeded in 1852 to the Cape of Good Hope to take part in the Kaffir War.

He remained with the Battalion until June, 1852, when he was appointed D.A.Q.M.G., in which capacity he was present at the action of Berea. For his services he was mentioned in General Orders, receiving the Brevet of Major (28 May, 1853) and the war medal. He became Major 29 December, 1854, and in that rank joined the Allied Army in the Crimea 11 July, 1855. He was present at the subsequent operations, including the assault on the Redan and fall of Sebas-

topol. From 25 October, 1855, till the cessation of hostilities he commanded the 1st Battalion, coming frequently under notice for his fine qualities as a commanding officer.

He received the medal with clasp for Sebastopol, the Turkish and Sardinian medals, the Order of the Medjidieh and Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He succeeded to the substantive command of the 1st Battalion, 17 December, 1858, becoming Brevet-Colonel 10 March, 1861. In December, 1861, the Trent affair caused the Government to send large reinforcements to Canada, and he proceeded thither with the 1st Battalion.

He did duty in various places in the Dominion till 1870, when he brought back the Battalion to Woolwich, going on half-pay in February, 1871, after commanding it for twelve years. He was granted the Canada General Service medal, 1866 and 1870, upon its issue a few years ago.

On 1 January, 1873, he was appointed Colonel on the Staff to command the troops at Shorncliffe.

Becoming Major-General 28 March, 1874 (antedated to 6 March, 1868), he had to vacate his command on 28 September, 1874, and for the next two and a half years was unemployed. In 1874 he commanded a Brigade composed of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions and 1st Battalion 60th Rifles at a review before the Emperor of Russia at Aldershot.

He was promoted to Lieutenant-General 20 March, 1878. From 1 April, 1877, to 31 March, 1880, he commanded the South-Eastern District at Dover. Another spell of inactivity followed until 24 May, 1883, when he proceeded to Canada as General Officer Commanding in British North America, which appointment he held until 23 May, 1888. He gave up his command amid universal

regret, having endeared himself to all by his proverbial courtesy and by the earnest desire he evinced on all occasions to serve the best interests of all classes in the Dominion. He was promoted General, 7 April, 1886, and was placed on the retired list, 16 December, 1888.

Lord Alexander was appointed Colonel of the Liverpool Regiment 28 February, 1889, but was transferred to Colonel Commandant, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1 May, 1891. He was created a C.B. 1877, K.C.B. 1903, and G.C.B. 1905.

He married, on 3 July, 1844, Anne Emily, daughter of Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, of Newport, Isle of Wight, by whom he had two sons, both of whom served in the Regiment. Lady Alexander's death took place the previous October to Lord Alexander's. Lord Alexander was always a familiar figure at the Green Jacket gatherings at Winchester.

He resided latterly at Woodeaton, near Oxford, which he had rented from Captain M. Weyland. Here it was that he died on 10 January, 1907, aged 85 years. The funeral took place at Chenies, Bucks, the family burying-place, on 13 January, with military honours.

MAJOR R. F. RANKIN.

RICHARD FREDERICK RANKIN was born April, 1850, and enlisted in the Rifle Brigade 4 April, 1868, obtaining his commission as Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant from Sergeant-Major, 2nd Battalion, on 15 October, 1881. He was appointed Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster at Gibraltar, with the honorary rank of Major, on 15 August, 1889, and retired on 4 April, 1905, after many years excellent and meritorious service.

He had the Ashantee medal with clasp for Coomassie, for the Expedition in 1873-1874.

He died on 25 January at Alverstone.

HON. A. H. GROSVENOR.

ALGERNON HENRY GROSVENOR was the fourth son of the first Lord Ebury, and was born 2 July, 1846.

He joined the Rifle Brigade 19 December, 1865, becoming Lieutenant 7 May, 1870.

He served with the Regiment in the Ashantee Expedition of 1873-1874, receiving the medal and clasp for Coomassie. He retired 27 September, 1876, and afterwards served in the Hertfordshire Yeomanry and in the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. He married, in 1887, Catherine Dorothea Mary, daughter of the late Sir John Simeon. He died at his residence, 6, South Street, Park Lane, on 27 March.

M. E. RAYNER, ESQ.

MAURICE EDWARD RAYNER joined the Rifle Brigade from the Militia 29 January, 1902, and served in South Africa, receiving the medal and two clasps. He resigned his commission 15 July, 1903.

His death took place on 2 April at Bryn Asaph, St. Asaph.

MAJOR HON. E. R. BATEMAN-HANBURY.

EDWARD REGINALD BATEMAN-HANBURY was the second son of the third Lord Bateman, and was born 30 May, 1859.

He was gazetted to the 41st Regiment from the Hereford Militia 23 October, 1880, and was appointed

to the Rifle Brigade 18 December, 1880, becoming Lieutenant 1 July, 1881, Captain 15 August, 1890, and Major 26 January, 1898, retiring 2 August, 1899. He died in London on 1 June, and was buried on 6 June at Shobdon, Herefordshire, the family seat.

COLONEL LORD E. W. PELHAM CLINTON, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

EDWARD WILLIAM PELHAM CLINTON was the second son of the fifth Duke of Newcastle, who was Secretary of State for War during the Crimean War, and was born 11 August, 1836. Educated at Eton, he entered the Rifle Brigade as Ensign 9 June, 1854, becoming Lieutenant 8 December, 1854. He served in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol. He became Captain on 1 September, 1857, serving from 1861 to 1865 in Canada. He was promoted Major on 3 August, 1872, and Lieutenant-Colonel on 20 April, 1878, commanding the 1st Battalion until he was placed on half-pay 1 December, 1880. He retired with the honorary rank of Colonel, 1 December, 1885. He sat as M.P. for North Nottinghamshire from 1865-1868. He was appointed Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, 1881, a post he held until 1894, when he became Master of the Household and Deputy-Governor of Windsor Castle until Her Majesty's death in 1901. He was then appointed Groom-in-Waiting to His Majesty the King.

He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 1st City of London Rifle Volunteers, 17 August, 1881, which post he resigned 12 July, 1890.

Lord Edward married, in 1865, Matilda Jane, daughter of Sir W. E. Cradock-Hartopp; she died in 1892.



COLONEL HON. M. CURZON.

Born 1846, Died 1907.



COLONEL HON. M. CURZON.

Born 1846, Died 1907.

He died at his residence, 81, Eccleston Square, on 9 July.

Lord Edward was made a Civil Knight Commander of the Bath in 1896 and a G.C.V.O. in 1901. He also held the Grand Cross of the Crown of Prussia and the Grand Cross of the Saxe-Ernestine Order.

Lord Edward was ever most devoted to the Regiment, and, in his peculiarly quiet and unobtrusive way, the most staunch supporter of everything connected with it. An officer who had served with him for very many years, and who himself has laboured hard for the Regiment, wrote as follows to the Editor: "If you can allude to his great liberality in supporting all things connected with the Rifle Brigade, you will only say what is absolutely accurate. I expect few, if any, know how much he did for Riflemen and for our Regimental interests, for they indeed were very great interests to him."

All those who had the privilege of knowing Lord Edward will never forget his singularly charming and attractive personality.

COLONEL HON. M. CURZON.

MONTAGU CURZON was the elder son, by his second marriage, of Earl Howe, and was born 21 September, 1846.

He entered the Rifle Brigade as 2nd Lieutenant, 10 November, 1865, and became Lieutenant, 19 January, 1870, Captain, 2 March, 1878, Major, 9 April, 1882, and Lieutenant-Colonel, 15 October, 1893.

He served in Canada in 1866, receiving the medal and clasp, and in the North-West Frontier of India in 1897, under Sir William Lockhart with the Tochi Valley Field Force, in command of the 3rd Battalion, part of

the time commanding the 2nd Brigade. He was mentioned in dispatches and received the medal and clasp.

He became Colonel on 15 October, 1897, going on half-pay the same day, and retired 25 March, 1903.

He married, in 1886, Esmé, daughter of F. H. Fitzroy, Esq., of Frogmore Park, Blackwater, Hants.

Few Riflemen were better known or more widely popular, and his indomitable energy and good spirits endured to the very end. A most amusing and cheery comrade, all those who knew him will recall his eminently emphatic methods of expression regarding anything which savoured of humbug.

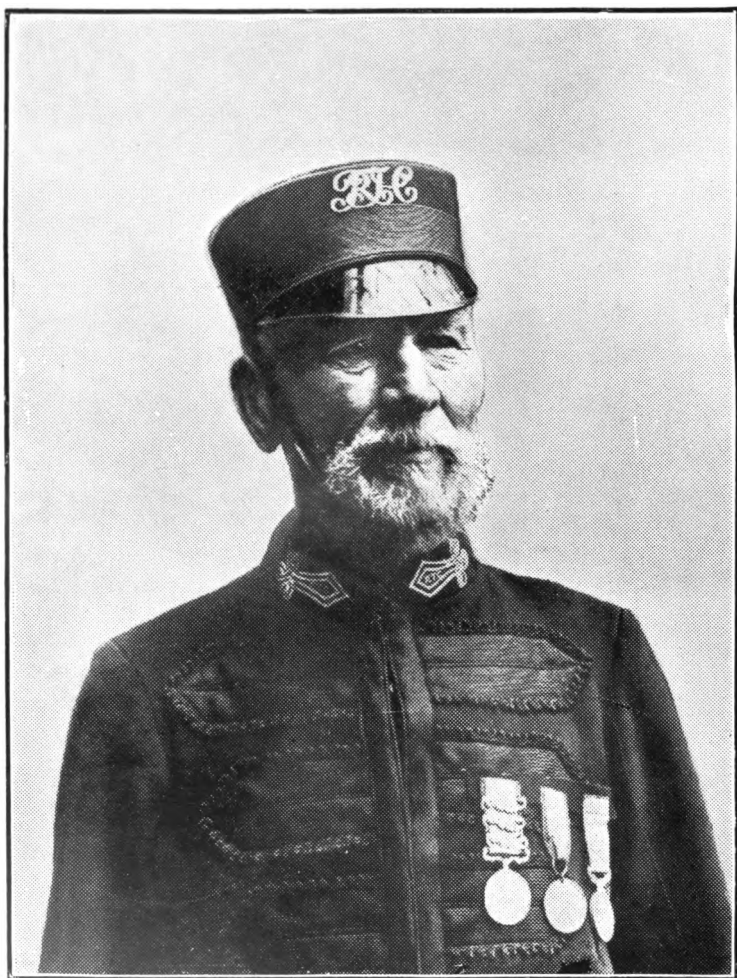
Like many others who served in the Expedition in the fever-stricken Tochi Valley, he suffered severely in health from its after-effects, but persistently declined to admit that aught was the matter with him. On the day of his death on 1 September he attended a County Council meeting in the morning and played croquet in the afternoon.

He died very suddenly the same evening after dinner at his home, Garats-hay, Loughborough.

"Monny" Curzon, as he was affectionately styled by all who knew him, will be indeed sorely missed from amid the ranks of our past Riflemen.

F. G. H. PHILPOT, ESQ.

FREDERICK GERALD HARINGTON PHILPOT was the son of the late Major Philip Philpot, 74th Highlanders, and entered the Rifle Brigade from the Royal Military College 9 March, 1901, and became Lieutenant, 27 April, 1904, and served with the 3rd Battalion in India, returning to England with it in 1906. He died of meningitis 2 October at Llangenny, Crickhowell.



MR. WILLIAM LOWE

(Formerly 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade).

INSPECTOR, TYNE RIVER POLICE. Born 1836, Died 1907.

MR. WILLIAM LOST.

It is an honour to the *Police Review* for the following obituary notice of one of the Criminal victims who has been presented to the for the portrait which we reproduce.

Mr. William Lost, who for twenty-eight years has been in charge of the Docks and Piers Police, died on 12 November, 1906, at the residence of his wife at Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Mr. Lost commenced his active career in the Metropolitan Police at the age of 16, he joined the Docks and Piers Police at Stortford. While in the Metropolitan Police he went through the ranks, and was promoted to the rank of Able Constable, and then to that of Constable of Area, and finally to that of Sergeant. He retired from the Metropolitan Police in 1871, and after three years of absence he returned to the Docks and Piers Police, and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He died of a heart attack while on duty.

Mr. Lost was a member of the Army, the late Metropolitan Police, the Kent County Commissioners Police, and the Kent County Police, and was stationed at the Piers and Docks Police, when he was appointed Inspector-in-charge of the Docks and Piers Police at the Albert Edward Dock, Stortford. At the time of his death he was still in the service, having completed fifty-six years arduous and meritorious services—a record of no mean order.

Mr. Lost was a most courteous and obliging, the deceased is remembered with a kindly remembrance of and affectionate remembrance. He is survived by a widow and three children.

Mr. Lost was born in 1850, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of the Alma. *The St. Albans Review* has the following complimentary reference to Mr. Lost:



MR. WILLIAM LOWE

(Formerly 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade)

MR. LOWE, TYNE RIVER POLICE Born 1836 D.D.

MR. WILLIAM LOWE.

[We are indebted to the *Police Review* for the following account of the career of one of the Crimean veterans who has lately passed away, also for the portrait which we reproduce.—ED.]

MR. WILLIAM LOWE, who for twenty-eight years had been Inspector in charge of the Docks and Piers Police on the River Tyne, died on 12 November, 1906, at the age of 70. The deceased was born at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, in 1836, and commenced his active career at an early date. In 1851, at the age of 14, he joined the Army, and served in the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade during the Crimean War. He went through all the campaign, taking part in the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol. He retired from the Army after twenty-one years service, holding three medals—the Crimean (with three bars), the Turkish, and the Long Service and Good Conduct medal.

Having taken his discharge from the Army, the late Inspector joined the River Tyne Commissioners Police on 5 September, 1871, and was stationed at the Piers until 1878, when he was appointed Inspector-in-charge of the Docks and Piers Police at the Albert Edward Dock Station. At the time of his death he was still in active service, having completed fifty-six years arduous work in both Services—a record of no mean order.

Always most courteous and obliging, the deceased officer left behind him a kindly remembrance of and respect for himself. He is survived by a widow and grown-up family.

In September, 1904, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of the Alma, *The Shields Gazette* made the following complimentary reference to Mr. Lowe :—

“It is interesting to know that we have amongst us in North Shields one who took part in that fierce contest. I refer to Inspector William Lowe, of the Tyne Commissioners Docks and Piers Police, who still maintains the smart soldierly bearing which he acquired in the service of his Queen and country half a century ago. Mr. Lowe has a keen recollection of the rough tussle in ascending the heights of the Alma, in which his Battalion was ordered to the front, and all the incidents of that terrible fight. Like most British soldiers, Mr. Lowe is reluctant to speak of the glorious deeds that were done in the stress of battle. He was wounded on the left side of the head during the campaign, but attaches small importance to that.”

THE MOVING OF THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT MEMORIAL TABLETS IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE work of moving these Tablets from the panels below the Rifle Brigade Centenary Memorial Window to their new position in the Hampshire Regiment Memorial was completed last spring.

The Honorary Secretary, Rifle Brigade Memorials Committee, received the following letter from the Officer Commanding the 37th Regimental Depot on 26 May.

WINCHESTER,

25 May, 1907.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 16th inst. was waiting me a couple of days, and I have deferred answering till all was finished.

The removal, including that of the Colours, is now completed. The work has been very well done, and reflects credit on Mr. Newman. I am sure that all those Officers of the Hampshire Regiment who were particularly interested in these tablets will be pleased when they next visit the Cathedral.

The present site, but that the tablets are rather high up, is one of the best, and we will be able to group other memorials around.

Will you kindly convey to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Officers of the Rifle Brigade our thanks for the extremely liberal way in which they have met our wishes.

Yours very truly,

JAMES R. PARKINSON

(Colonel, 37th Regimental Depot).

To Colonel W. Verner.

The following is a list of those who sent subscriptions to the Fund to defray the cost of the moving of the Tablets:—

	£	s.	d.
Abercromby, <i>Hon. J.</i>	1	1	0
Ames, Alfred, Esq.	2	0	0
Ames, Frederick, Esq.	2	0	0
Boyle, Colonel Gerald E.	1	1	0
Bright, Major R. G. T.... ..	2	0	0
Bunbury, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T.	0	10	0
Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A.	1	1	0
Burrell, Major <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby	2	0	0
Buxton, Captain L.	2	0	0
Buxton, Francis, Esq., and <i>Hon.</i> Mrs. Francis Buxton	2	2	0
Cairns, Captain <i>Earl</i>	2	2	0
Cary, Colonel Lucius F. B.	1	1	0
Clerk, General <i>Sir</i> Godfrey, <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i>	1	0	0
Clinton, Colonel <i>Lord</i> Edward Pelham, <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i>	5	0	0
Coke, Lieutenant-Colonel <i>Hon.</i> W.	5	0	0
Colville, Colonel A. E. W., <i>C.B.</i>	1	0	0
Crichton, Captain <i>Hon.</i> J. A.	5	0	0
Deedes, Major-General W. H., <i>D.S.O.</i>	1	1	0
De L'Isle and Dudley, Major <i>Lord</i>	1	0	0
Dillon, General <i>Sir</i> Martin, <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i>	1	1	0
Drummond, Captain Alfred Manners	1	10	0
Drummond, Captain Algernon H.	1	0	0
Elrington, Mrs.	1	0	0
Fryer, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J.	1	1	0
Glyn, Lieutenant-General J. P. Carr	2	0	0
Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmot	1	1	0
Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W.	4	0	0
Harington-Stuart, Colonel R. S.	1	0	0
Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C.	1	1	0
Howard, Major-General <i>Sir</i> F., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> ...	1	1	0
Hunter, Captain <i>Sir</i> Charles, <i>Bart.</i>	4	4	0
Irby, Captain F. A.	2	10	0
Jenkinson, J. B., Esq.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq.	1	1	0
Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., <i>C.B.</i> ...	1	1	0
Lane, Major-General <i>Sir</i> R. B., <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> ...	2	0	0
Legge, <i>Hon.</i> C. G.	1	1	0
Macmillan-Scott, Captain A. F.	0	10	0
Nicholl, Major-General C. R. H.	0	15	0
Nixon, Captain A. G.	1	1	0
Officers, 1st Battalion	5	0	0
Officers, 2nd Battalion	20	0	0
Officers, 3rd Battalion	2	0	0
Institutes, 3rd Battalion	5	0	0
Officers, 4th Battalion	7	0	0
Parr, Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Parr	1	1	0
Pinney, Captain C. F.	1	0	0
Russell, General <i>Lord</i> Alexander G., <i>G.C.B.</i> ...	1	0	0
Russell, A. G., Esq.	2	0	0
Russell, Major L. G.	0	10	0
Sackville, Colonel L. R. Stopford	1	0	0
Seymour, Major-General Frederick	5	0	0
Stephenson, H. R., Esq.	5	0	0
Swaine, Major-General L. V., <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> ...	2	2	0
Tryon, R., Esq.	2	2	0
Wegg-Prosser, Captain C. E.	1	0	0
White, Maurice, Esq.	0	10	6
Wilson, Colonel H. H., <i>D.S.O.</i>	1	0	0
	£131	2	6

JORROCKS CLUB.

A COMMITTEE Meeting was held on 6 February, 1907, at 31, Grosvenor Square. Present: Major-General Sir Ronald Lane (in the chair), Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Hon. J. C. Maxwell-Scott, Colonel G. Thesiger, Major R. B. Stephens, Major L. F. Green-Wilkinson.

It was announced that 205 Riflemen (including 136 present Riflemen) have joined the Club; of these 205, fifty are dining members.

It was resolved :—

(1) That the Jorrocks Cup be kept outright by anyone winning it three years in succession. That the Point-to-Point Races be held at Hawthorn Hill, on Thursday, 14 March.

1st Race.—Rifle Brigade Point-to-Point Challenge Cup for Hunters, *bona fide* the property, at the time of entry, of officers at present serving in the Rifle Brigade, and to be ridden in hunting costume by them. Catch weights, 13 st. and over.

2nd Race.—The Jorrocks Cup. A Silver Challenge Cup for Hunters, *bona fide* the property, at time of entry, of members of the Jorrocks Club, and to be ridden in hunting costume by them. Catch weights, 13 st. and over.

The Jorrocks Club Dinner took place at the Café Royal, on 6 June, 1907. Sir Maurice FitzGerald presided.

The following members also dined :—

Major R. Alexander.
F. Ames, Esq.
Earl Cairns.
General Sir Godfrey Clerk.
Major L. Green-Wilkinson.
Nigel F. Kingscote, Esq.
Major-General Sir Ronald Lane.
Colonel H. Gore-Lindsay.
Major-General C. T. Metcalfe.
Hon. J. C. Maxwell-Scott.
Hon. Cecil T. Parker.
Captain M. Weyland.

Sir M. FitzGerald ordered the dinner, which was very good and not too long.

A meeting of the committee was held on 8 January, 1908.

It was announced that 225 Riflemen were members of the Club, including fifty-one dining members.

	£	s.	d.
The balance credit at Cox's on 31 December, 1907 was	110	7	8
The annual income of the Club, which is paid in January, is	94	10	0
The total assets of the Club are therefore	£204	17	8

In 1907 the Point-to-Point cost £104 2s. 9d. ; the dinner, £25.

It was resolved :—

(1) That the Point-to-Point Races be held again at Hawthorn Hill, 20 March, 1908. That the races be the same as last year, viz.: Rifle Brigade Challenge Cup, Jorrocks Cup and an Open Sweepstakes. That the conditions be the same, except that the

Jorrocks Cup be a sweepstakes of £1 each to go to the winner, the second to save his stake. That luncheon for members and their friends be free again this year, but that in future it may be necessary to make a small charge for luncheon tickets.

(2) That the Jorrocks Club annual dinner will take place on the evening of the Point-to-Point Races, Friday, 20 March, at the Café Royal, at 8.15 p.m.

Non-dining members, who wish to dine, can do so by informing the hon. secretary on the previous Saturday and enclosing a cheque for £2.

R. B. STEPHENS, Major,
Hon. Secretary,
Royal Military College, Camberley.

THE GREENJACKETS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

YOUR committee are glad to be able to report that the Club is in a satisfactory condition. The application made last year for the extra 2s. 6d. subscription has met with the approval of the majority of the members, 390 out of a total of 586 having paid the increase. Those members who have not already done so are requested to amend their bankers' orders.

They regret to have to record the death of the following members: General Lord A. Russell, G.C.B.; General Sir H. F. Williams, K.C.B.; General R. W. Hinxman; Colonel H. D. Browne; Colonel H. B. H. Blundell; Colonel L. R. S. Sackville; Major Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury; Major C. Ellis; Captain A. G. Nixon; Sir A. Palmer, Bart.

The ground at St. Cross and the plant are in good condition.

The luncheon at Ascot was again supplied by Mr. D. Mutton, of Brighton; 869 tickets were used.

The committee place their resignation in the hands of the members, and offer themselves for re-election.

L. G. RUSSELL, Major,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting was held in the Pavilion, St. Cross, on Wednesday, 17 July, 1907, at 10.30 a.m. All notices of motion sent to the secretary not later than Monday, 15 July.

Abstract of Account from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance Credit ...	147	4 0	To Printing ...	15	12 3
„ Rifle Depot Subscription	24	0 0	„ Postage and Clerk ...	13	14 2
„ Subscriptions ...	25	10 0	„ Ground Expenses ...	25	8 0
Balance Debt ...	271	8 5	„ Travelling Expenses, Um- pires and Scorers ...	37	19 10
			„ Entertaining Expenses, including Band ...	219	15 0
			„ Rent ...	60	0 0
			„ Rates and Taxes ...	9	3 4
			„ Forage ...	20	15 6
			„ Wages ...	54	8 8
			„ Hants. C. C. Subscription	1	1 0
			„ Bank Charges ...	3	19 2
			„ Paid to Caterer for ac- count due from Members	6	10 6
Total ...	£468	2 5	Total ...	£468	2 5

Balance Sheet to March 31, 1907.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Dr. of Cash Account ...	271	8 5	Unpaid Bills ...	6	10 6
			Balance Debt ...	264	17 11
Total ...	£271	8 5	Total ...	£271	8 5

Audited and found correct,

C. JOHNSON & SON, F.S.A.A.

T. M. RILEY, Major,
Hon. Sec.

NOTE.—The Accounts this year are closed to 31 March. The subscriptions paid on 1 April, £546 18s. 6d., leave a balance credit of £282 0s. 7d.

Race Luncheon Account, 1906.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Cash from Members,			To Balance Debt ...	0	3 6
1905 ...	21	15 1	„ Mutton, for Luncheons	604	15 7
„ Cash from Members,			„ Treasurer ...	15	0 0
1906 ...	612	19 1	„ N. C. O. and travelling	2	7 3
			„ Postage ...	1	1 10
			Balance Credit ...	11	6 0
Total ...	£634	14 2	Total ...	£634	14 2

Balance Sheet to March 31, 1907.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Balance Credit	...	...	40 10 6	Unpaid Bills	...	29	4 6
				Cash Balance	...	11	6 0
Total	...	...	<u>£40 10 6</u>	Total	...	<u>£40 10 6</u>	

Audited and found correct,

C. JOHNSON & SON, F.S.A.A.

T. M. RILEY, Major,
Hon Sec.

1906.

Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Not out.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Captain Foljambe, 60th	...	8 ... 2	308 ...	107 ...	51·3
Captain Legard, 60th	...	15 ... 0	580 ...	74 ...	38·6
A. J. H. Sloggett, R.B.	...	11 ... 2	279 ...	73 ...	31
G. T. Lee, 60th	...	12 ... 0	347 ...	83 ...	28·9
Captain D. Wood, R.B.	...	7 ... 3	108 ...	40 ...	27
Captain Bircham, 60th	...	5 ... 0	130 ...	95 ...	26
Freemantle (Groundman)	...	10 ... 3	173 ...	45*	24·7
Captain Shawe, R.B.	...	12 ... 0	289 ...	95 ...	24·0
H. L. Riley, R.B.	...	9 ... 0	214 ...	83 ...	23·7
G. P. R. Toynbee, R.B.	...	8 ... 1	163 ...	106 ...	23·2
Major Mott, 60th	...	11 ... 3	172 ...	48 ...	21·5
A. K. Hargreaves, R.B.	...	12 ... 3	160 ...	70 ...	17·7
Captain Paine, late 60th	...	7 ... 1	72 ...	18 ...	12
G. Wynne-Finch, 60th	...	15 ... 3	132 ...	29 ...	11
Major Hon. A. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, 60th	...	4 ... 0	40 ...	17 ...	10

* Signifies not out.

The following Members also played, but their averages were less than 10, or they played less than 4 innings:—Lieutenant-Colonel Couper, R.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Thesiger, R.B.; Major Hordern, 60th; Major Russell, late R.B.; Major Salmon, late 60th; Captain Shakerley, 60th; Captain Jelf, 60th; Captain Blundell, 60th; Captain Solly-Flood, R.B.; Captain Nugent, R.B.; B. J. Curling, 60th; C. V. L. Poë, 60th; T. E. Baring, R.B.; O. C. S. Gilliat, R.B.; J. R. Wingfield, 60th; W. D. Barber, 60th; J. Wormald, 60th; S. H. Drummond, R.B.; R. H. Leyland, R.B.; A. M. Saunders, 60th; W. M. V. Banbury, R.B.; F. Cripps, late 60th.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls	Average.
Freemantle (Groundman) ...	173·1 ...	23 ...	561 ...	44 ...	0 ...	7 ...	12·7
W. M. V. Banbury, R.B. ...	38 ...	4 ...	92 ...	6 ...	0 ...	0 ...	15·3
Captain A. I. Paine, late 60th ...	74·5 ...	13 ...	223 ...	13 ...	2 ...	0 ...	17·1
Lieutenant-Colonel Couper, R.B.	27 ...	3 ...	107 ...	5 ...	0 ...	0 ...	21·4

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.	Average.
A. J. H. Sloggett, R.B. ...	101.1	18	348	15	1	0	23.2
Captain A. D. Legard, 60th ...	295.1	47	1079	45	10	1	23.9
R. H. Leyland, R.B. ...	90	11	273	10	5	2	27.3
H. L. Riley, R.B. ...	131	24	426	15	13	2	28.4

The following Members also bowled, but took less than 5 wickets: Major Hon. A. R. M. Stuart-Wortley, 60th; Major Hordern, 60th; Major Russell, late R.B.; Major Salmon, late 60th; Captain Jelf, 60th; Captain Blundell, 60th; Captain Foljambe, 60th; Captain Shawe, R.B.; Captain Wood, R.B.; Captain Solly-Flood, R.B.; B. J. Curling, 60th; C. V. L. Poë, 60th; A. K. Hargreaves, R.B.; O. C. S. Gilliat, R.B.; J. Wormald, 60th; G. P. R. Toynbee, R.B.; A. M. Saunders, 60th; R. H. Woods, 60th; F. Cripps, late 60th.

RIFLEMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

At the annual general meeting, held at St. Cross on 17 July, 1907, Colonel H. C. G. Dugdale moved the following resolution on behalf of the executive committee:—

"With reference to the Rifle Brigade Branch, to draw attention to the fact that for the last three years the excess expenditure over yearly income has been as follows: 1904-5, £425; 1905-6, £331; 1906-7, £281; and to take the opinion of the meeting as to whether the expenditure should be reduced to balance approximately the ordinary income, or whether stock which has been formed from previous year's savings should continue to be sold out yearly to meet the increased expenditure."

Major L. G. Russell proposed, and General Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton seconded, "That Colonel G. Cockburn and Colonel G. F. Leslie, with Captain A. White as secretary, be appointed a sub-committee to consider the question."

Carried.

The sub-committee appointed by the general meeting to consider the question of the general expenditure of the Rifle Brigade Branch of the Rifleman's Aid Society met on 3 September, 1907. Present: Colonel G. Cockburn, D.S.O.; Colonel G. F. Leslie; Captain A. White (*secretary*).

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee finds that the excess expenditure drawn attention to in the resolution moved at the general meeting was correct, as shown in Table "A" attached, the average annual excess expenditure for the past four years being £331 2s. 9½d.

It is apparent, on searching through the accounts, that this excess expenditure has been caused by the increase in the amount expended in relief of widows and children, which has now reached a point at which practically the whole of the ordinary income is absorbed by these cases (see Table "C").

Attention is called to the last paragraph of the extract from the annual report for 1897, in which the number of widows to receive pensions is suggested as four, provided the annual subscriptions for this special fund amount to £75.

The sum received for the Widows' Pension Fund for the past four years averages £75 per year, and as the number of widows receiving pensions is thirteen, it follows that nine are receiving pensions from the ordinary subscriptions. In addition to this, there is the large sum also expended from the ordinary income in grants (as apart from pensions) to widows.

The sub-committee therefore recommends that the number of widows receiving pensions be gradually reduced, until the expenditure under this heading is covered by the receipts, and that the amount expended in maintenance of children and in grants to widows should not exceed 40 per cent. of the actual income at the present time, and further recommends that the expenditure under these heads should be even further decreased.

The above suggestions, if carried out, would leave about 50 per cent. of the income to be expended for the benefit of Riflemen of good character, and the expenditure would "balance approximately the ordinary income."

In conclusion, it is recommended that no further sales of stock be made, as finality would eventually be reached and meanwhile income would be reduced; also, seeing that expenses will probably increase rather than decrease, it would be more in favour of the charitable views of the Society if a sinking fund were formed, rather than that funds already invested should be diminished.

On the other hand, should the present method of expenditure be continued, in a very few years (probably three) there would be no invested moneys at all, and, in addition, the income from the funds would be lost.

TABLE "A."

Receipts and Expenditure for the past Four Years.

	1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure	925	4	3	1,000	6	1	975	15	6	943	8	2	3,844	14	0
Receipts	634	14	6	578	3	9	644	18	10	662	5	9	2,520	2	10
Excess Expenditure ...	290	9	9	422	2	4	330	16	8	281	2	5	1,324	11	2

TABLE "B."

Receipts and Expenditure—Widows' Fund.

	1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure	121	11	0	137	10	0	144	12	6	147	0	0	550	13	6
Receipts	94	6	6	75	18	6	60	17	6	67	2	6	298	5	0
Excess Expenditure ...	27	4	6	61	11	6	83	15	0	79	17	6	252	8	6

TABLE "C."

Expenditure on Widows and Children (including Working Expenses).

	1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pensions to Widows ...	121	11	0	137	10	0	144	12	6	147	0	0	550	13	6
Grants to Widows ...	127	5	0	96	10	10	79	17	4	137	17	0	441	10	2
Maintenance of Children	272	19	5	254	17	9	253	1	0	193	15	4	974	13	6
Donations, Children's Homes, &c.)	21	4	6	25	8	0	30	8	6	24	8	6	101	9	6
Working Expenses ...	65	3	3	54	2	5	61	16	6	53	16	2	234	18	4
Expended on above items }	608	3	2	568	9	0	569	15	10	556	17	0	2,308	5	0
Total General Receipts	634	14	6	578	3	9	644	18	10	662	5	9	2,520	2	10
Amount available for all Ordinary Cases for the Year }	26	11	4	9	14	9	75	3	0	105	8	9	216	17	10

At a meeting of the executive committee, held on 10 October, the committee having considered the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed by the general committee, was of opinion:—

"(1) That the widows' pensions should not be reduced at present, but that inquiries should be made as to their present age and conditions in life.

"(2) That ordinary grants to widows and children should only be given in the most pressing circumstances, and they consider that by this means about £100 per annum will be saved.

"(3) That the capital sum of £75 17s. 10d. charged for drainage of cottages should be paid off at the rate of £10 per annum for each branch from the Cottage Home Fund.

"(4) That no further pensions should be granted to widows until the amount expended in pensions does not exceed the amount subscribed for this purpose.

"(5) That no further children be sent to homes except under very exceptional circumstances, until the amount available for ordinary cases reaches 50 per cent. of the total income."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1908 may be posted on or before November 1.

Those responsible for Battalion and Depôt contributions should send them in complete up to November 1, and forward a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on December 31.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules :—

1. All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide *margin*.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus : **MALTA**, and care be taken to spell such names correctly. Non-compliance with this rule causes a vast amount of trouble, both to the Editor and the publishers.

All contributions should be sent to the Editor,

COLONEL VERNER,

Hartford Bridge,

Winchfield, Hants.

Those wishing to become Annual Subscribers are requested to fill in the form at the end of the volume and send it to the Editor.

Every annual subscriber receives a copy of the CHRONICLE and a Sheet Calendar post free.

RIFLE BRIGADE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

[Although the first Dinner of the Rifle Brigade Veterans' Association took place in April, 1908, and hence, strictly speaking, should not be recorded in the CHRONICLE dealing with the events of the year 1907, the Editor has ventured to depart from the established rule and to add the following account as an Appendix, since it has been represented to him that by doing so may be the means of making the existence of the Veterans' Association known to some of those who have formerly served in the Regiment before the next Meeting.—ED.]

ABOUT the beginning of 1907, owing to the success which had attended similar meetings in the case of various other corps, and notably in that of the 60th, it was suggested that a Rifle Brigade Veterans' Association should be started. The matter was referred to H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, who, from the beginning, gave it his warmest support, and who, after consulting the Colonels Commandant, caused a Committee to be formed with General Sir Godfrey Clerk as President, Colonel Boyle, President of the Executive Committee, and Colonel Thesiger as Hon. Secretary. Officers past and present were invited to become members.

Membership consisted in paying an annual subscription of five shillings, which is used for working expenses, the largest items of which are printing, postage and advertising.

Ex-N.C.O.'s and Riflemen become members by paying for their dinner. The objects of the Association are as follows :—

Firstly, to give old comrades an opportunity of meeting and of keeping in touch with one another and with the present generation of Riflemen; in fact, to do for the N.C.O.'s and Riflemen what the Annual Regimental Dinner does for the officers, past and present.

Secondly, it is hoped that it may be a means of obtaining increased employment for ex-Riflemen. Men come from various parts of the country who are employed in different trades, and they are asked if they hear of any jobs going to communicate with the Secretary at Winchester or with the Rifleman's Aid. Half the battle in employment is to be first in the field with the right man, and it is believed that the Association will be found of assistance in this direction.

There are already about 140 subscribers, which is fairly good for a beginning; about 300 applications were sent out. Unlike most businesses the Association does not really require more money, as it has enough to go on with, but if any officers not at present subscribers wish to join it, they will be very welcome.

In future years there will probably be more applicants for the dinner

than can be accommodated, it will therefore be advisable for those desirous of dining to apply early for tickets.

The Inaugural Dinner took place on 9 April, 1908, and was a decided success.

Our comrades, "The Artists" Rifle Volunteers, not only lent us their hall, but every member of the corps seemed to take a keen and personal interest in making the affair a success, and all who dined that night will recall with feelings of the sincerest gratitude all that they did for us.

At 6.45 p.m. General Sir Neville Lyttelton, who, in the absence of H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, had kindly consented to take the chair, commenced to receive the members, and at 7 p.m. the dinner began. Sergeant Sutton, of the Artists, had undertaken the catering while Sergeant Huggins, also of the Artists, superintended the waiting, which was voluntarily undertaken by members of the Corps.

To feed and look after 170 people is a pretty big undertaking, but the dinner went off without a single hitch, and was finished in just about an hour. During dinner, the Artists Band most kindly played to us, and Mr. Mackinnon, the Bandmaster, fairly brought down the house when he himself played the "Post Horn Galop."

After the toast of "The King," General Lyttelton read the following telegram from H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief:—

"My warmest greetings to all old Riflemen, wishing them a happy evening and regretting that I am not with them to-night."

Sir Neville then gave the toast of the evening: "The Rifle Brigade Veterans' Association."

After first touching upon the foundation and objects of the Association, he deeply stirred all those present by recalling how that not a few members there present had been personal friends of those who, in Peninsular and Waterloo days, had laid the foundations of our glory; how, since those days the Regiment had written its name large in the history of English wars, and, finally, turning to the many veterans of the Crimea and Mutiny seated close to him, he assured them that, from his own experience, they might rest assured that the honour and reputation handed down by them were in safe hands in the present generation.

General Sir Godfrey Clerk proposed the toast of "Colonel Horsley and the Artists Rifle Volunteers," and then Colonel Nicol, in a most amusing speech, proposed the health of the Chairman. He brought out with great feeling the far-reaching and statesman-like policy of the present rulers in increasing the pay of Commanding Officers by five shillings a day, and assured the taxpayers that they were receiving very fine value for their money.

After the Dinner was over the Artists gave a most excellent entertainment; the performers had to contend against the inevitable buzz of conversation of those meeting together for the first time after many years. However, when Rifleman Salter, now a Pensioner at Chelsea, a distinguished Crimean and Mutiny Veteran, began to sing a song which was a canteen favourite in the Crimea, you could

have heard the proverbial pin drop, and it brought home to all those there, as probably nothing else could, what such meetings mean.

The entertainment, and in fact all the general arrangements, were undertaken by Sergeant Fry, well known to all those who have ever met the Artists. For the two previous months he had spared neither time nor trouble to make everything a success, and we hope that for many years to come we may see him at our Dinner.

The evening was officially over by 10.15 p.m., but many old Riflemen fought their battles over again till nearly midnight.

The following is taken from the Programme issued at the Dinner.

(REGIMENTAL BADGE.)

Copenhagen. Monte Video. Roleia. Vimiera. Corunna. Busaco. Barrosa. Fuentes d'Onor. Ciudad Rodrigo. Badajoz. Salamanca. Vittoria. Nivelles. Nive. Orthes. Toulouse. Peninsula. Waterloo. South Africa, 1845-47, 1851-52-53. Alma. Inkerman. Sevastopol. Lucknow. Ashantee. Ali Masjid. Afghanistan, 1878-79. Burma, 1885-87. Khartoum. South Africa, 1899-1902. Defence of Ladysmith. Relief of Ladysmith.

RIFLE BRIGADE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

Patron.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.,
Colonel-in-Chief, the Rifle Brigade.

INAUGURAL DINNER.

Inaugural Dinner, held (by kind permission of Colonel W. C. Horsley) at the Headquarters of the 20th Middlesex (Artists') Rifle Volunteers, Duke's Road, Euston Road, London, Thursday, 9 April, 1908. General the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., in the Chair.

MENU.—*Soup*, tomato; *fish*, boiled cod and oyster sauce; *joints*, roast beef, roast mutton; vegetables in season; *sweets*, apple tart, custard; cheese.

TOASTS.—"The King," "The Colonel-in-Chief," "The Veterans' Association," "Colonel Horsley and the Artists' Rifle Volunteers," "The Chairman."

BAND PROGRAMME.

- (1) March "Boys of the Old Brigade" *Barri*
- (2) Valse "Loch Lomond" *Bucalossi*
- (3) Selection "Merrie England" *German*
- (4) Two-Step "Coon's Patrol" *Lotter*
- (5) Selection "Scotch Songs" *Myddleton*
- (6) American Sketch ... "Down South" *Myddleton*
- (7) Selection "English Songs" *Godfrey*

Abrahams, W., Rifleman.
 Allen, A., Sergeant.
 Allen, G., Sergeant.
 Ambrose, J., Rifleman.
 Andrews, H., Bandsman.
 Atterton, J., Colour-Sergeant.
 Ayers, W., Rifleman.
 Barnes, W., Colour-Sergeant.
 Barton, F. C., Acting-Sergeant.
 Barrett, F., Sergeant-Major.
 Beard, C., Colour-Sergeant.
 Beckley, W., Rifleman.
 Betty, A., Quartermaster-Sergeant.
 Bignell, C., Rifleman.
 Boston, W., Rifleman.
 Brooks, E. J., Band-Sergeant.
 Brown, A., Acting-Corporal.
 Brown, F., Rifleman.
 Butler, W., Colour-Sergeant.
 Cauty, T., Sergeant.
 Clarke, H., Colour-Sergeant.
 Clarke, W. E., Colour-Sergeant.
 Cole, W., Corporal.
 Connor, T., Bandmaster.
 Coombes, R., Rifleman.
 Copsey, E. G., Sergeant.
 Costello, J., Rifleman.
 Cox, G., Colour-Sergeant.
 Cox, G., Rifleman.
 Curtis, H., Rifleman.
 Davey, H., Rifleman.
 Dawson, T., Colour-Sergeant.
 Day, F. L., Sergeant.
 Dennison, H., Rifleman.
 Denny, J., Rifleman.
 Dick, Q., Sergeant.
 Dunstan, T., Rifleman.
 Ealey, W., Sergeant.
 Eastman, E., Colour-Sergeant.
 Ebner, C., Sergeant.
 Falcon, A., Rifleman.
 Falcon, W. T., Rifleman.
 Finch, W. S., Rifleman.
 Flynn, J., Rifleman.
 Foster, W. H., Sergeant.
 Fraley, E. J., Colour-Sergeant.
 Gill, W., Colour-Sergeant.
 Goodhew, L., Colour-Sergeant.
 Govier, H. E., Band-Sergeant.
 Griffin, D., Rifleman.
 Hale, B. H., Rifleman.
 Hale, M. T., Acting-Corporal.
 Harper, W., Rifleman.
 Harris, A., Colour-Sergeant.
 Hart, C., Rifleman.
 Harvey, A., Corporal.
 Hawksford, F. H., Sergeant-Major.
 Higgins, C., Colour-Sergeant.
 Higgs, C., Rifleman.
 Higgs, J., Orderly-Room-Sergeant.
 Hillier, J., Band-Corporal.

Hopkins, H., Colour-Sergeant.
 House, W., Colour-Sergeant.
 Humphreys, H., Rifleman.
 Jackson, G. W., Colour-Sergeant.
 Jackson, W., Colour-Sergeant.
 James, A., Colour-Sergeant.
 Jones, G., Rifleman.
 Julian, W. H., Sergeant.
 Kay, W., Rifleman.
 Keel, A., Colour-Sergeant.
 Kemp, E., Colour-Sergeant.
 Kent, T. A., Rifleman.
 Kilroy, P., Rifleman.
 King, T., Colour-Sergeant.
 Lock, H., Colour-Sergeant.
 Lockett, S., Rifleman.
 Malone, N., Sergeant-Major.
 Mansell, A., Sergeant.
 Mansfield, E., Colour-Sergeant.
 Midlane, J., Rifleman.
 Miller, E., Sergeant-Major.
 Mineham, J., Rifleman.
 Mingay, A., Sergeant.
 Morgan, P., Colour-Sergeant.
 Moreton, J., Sergeant.
 Mullins, J., Sergeant.
 Pantard, H., Colour-Sergeant.
 Payne, A., Colour-Sergeant.
 Payton, W. T., Sergeant-Major.
 Penaluna, J., Rifleman.
 Porter, A. A., Rifleman.
 Pratt, J., Sergeant.
 Reardon, T., Corporal.
 Reynolds, G. H., Rifleman.
 Roads, N., Colour-Sergeant.
 Russell, C. J., Sergeant-Major.
 Salter, W., Rifleman.
 Scrivener, H., Sergeant.
 Seaward, C., Rifleman.
 Sellar, A. C., Rifleman.
 Sharp, A. J., Sergeant-Instructor of
 Musketry.
 Sier, F., Colour-Sergeant.
 Simpson, G., Sergeant.
 Singer, J., Colour-Sergeant.
 Slatter, F., Rifleman.
 Smith, J., Corporal.
 Sollis, V., Corporal.
 Sprackett, W., Acting-Corporal.
 Steele, J. F., Sergeant.
 Stephenson, G., Rifleman.
 Steward, W., Rifleman.
 Strudwick, G., Sergeant-Major.
 Taylor, R. C., Staff-Armourer-Ser-
 geant.
 Taylor, W., Rifleman.
 Townsend, G., Colour-Sergeant.
 Townsend, H. E., Sergeant-Instructor
 of Musketry.
 Turner, W., Colour-Sergeant.
 Tyre, J., Sergeant.

Vane, E., Rifleman.
Vango, S., Sergeant.
Wallingford, J. A., Sergeant-Major.
Warren, H. R., Acting-Corporal.
Warters, W., Colour-Sergeant.
West, J., Sergeant.
White, A., Colour-Sergeant.

Whitehead, T., Quartermaster-Sergeant.
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